This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

FLORICULTURE,

COMPRISING THE
GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND PROPAGATION
OF
STOVE, GREEN-HOUSE, AND HARDY HERBACEOUS
PLANTS, HARDY TREES, AND SHRUBS
BY
MR. JOSHUA MANTELL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. BAXTER, 1832.

600010432G

32.
798.

600010432G

32.
798.

FLORICULTURE,

COMPRISING

THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND PROPAGATION

OF

STOVE, GREEN-HOUSE, AND HARDY HERBACEOUS
PLANTS,

HARDY TREES, AND SHRUBS.

BY

MR. JOSHUA MANTELL, SURGEON.

BODLEIANA · BIBLIOTHECA

> 'I have made a nosegay of culled flowers, and brought nothing of my own but the thread which ties them.'—MONTESQUIEU.

Suſſex Preſs:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. BAXTER, LEWES;
AND
SOLD BY G. BAXTER, 29, KING'S SQUARE, GOSWELL ROAD; AND
SIMPKIN AND MARSHALL, LONDON.

MDCCCXXXII.

798.

२/-

The following pages were contributed by the writer to the second edition of 'Baxter's Library of Agricultural and Horticultural Knowledge.' The publisher having shown the MS. to some of his horticultural friends, has been urged by them to publish it in a separate form, from their conviction of its practical utility. The difficulty of obtaining useful information from modern publications on Floriculture is often experienced. The diffuse manner in which the subject is usually treated, deters many from a pursuit so interesting in itself, and so well calculated to cherish the best feelings of our nature. Any compendious treatise, therefore, on the cultivation of Flowers, merits attention. How far the writer has succeeded in discovering a plan to facilitate the progress of this art, must be left to the decision of the experienced cultivator: all that need be here said in commendation is, that the facts and directions are the results of experience, or have been gleaned from the best authorities.

The construction of the Tables, as regards the arrangement, is entirely new, and the reference to the modes of culture and propagation so complete, that their value cannot fail to be appreciated. The scientific name of every plant has been carefully accented, and its derivation designated by Italic letters. The acute accent (´) denotes such vowels as are sounded short, as Campánula; and the grave (ˋ) is placed over those sounded long, as Linària. The systematic names are distinguished as classical, *i. e.* names applied to them by the ancients, by the first letter being in Italic, as *D*áphne; as commemorative, by the terminating letter or letters being in Italic, as Dicksòn*ia*; and as aboriginal, or of uncertain derivation, by the whole word being in Italic, as *Catálpa.* The other names are formed in almost every case from the Greek, but sometimes from the Greek and Latin.

The Tables have also been published in the form of a Chart, for the convenience of gardeners, and those engaged in the propagation of Plants and Shrubs.

FLORICULTURE.

THE beautiful lustre and gaudy tints which adorn the vegetable creation have always rendered the cultivation of flowers an object of attraction and emulation among all classes of society: and surely this is a wise ordination—for, whilst man is engaged in such rational pursuits, the asperities of his nature are softened and subdued, and his mind is rendered susceptible of the tenderest emotions, the most delightful associations; for who can pass even the poor man's cot, where the hand of industry has tastefully entwined the rose, the honey-suckle, and the briar, around the very threshold of his home, without associating in his mind the idea of comfort and of happiness within? whilst, on the other hand, if the weeds of indolence are seen towering in luxuriant growth over the loveliest gems of Flora's Temple, choaking up, as it were, the very approaches of his habitation, he concludes with emotions of regret, that waste and prodigality are the inmates there. How important is it then to induce a taste for the cultivation of flowers! and hence, in the promotion of this desirable object, we would not deprive even the humble cottager of a participation in this delightful occupation—for, unless a man has attachments that endear him to his home, his leisure hours will be too frequently spent in revelry abroad, whilst his family is suffering from want and penury. But it may be urged that his leisure hours might be more profitably employed in providing for the future wants of his family—it may be so—but long observation convinces us that a love of flowers engenders a love of industry—that the former is incompatible with idleness, and that both will rarely be found associated in the same individual.

In concluding these introductory remarks, we would remind our readers that, as Nature, in the vastness of her profusion, has made the flowers of the field the common property of all, so the wants, the enjoyments, the happiness of all equally constitute an integral part in the wise ministrations of a kind and bountiful Providence.

The cultivation of flowers embraces so wide and extensive a field of inquiry as almost to preclude the possibility of imparting much useful information within the compass of a few pages; still we hope, by means of original tables, to effect more than has been hitherto accomplished in a similar space.

The culture, propagation, and general management of plants will be most conveniently treated of under the following heads:—

1. Stove plants.
2. Green-house plants.
3. Hardy trees and shrubs.
4. Hardy herbaceous plants.
5. Annuals and biennials.

1. *Stove plants.*—Tropical plants, among which are included many of our most interesting and beautiful exotics, require, for their successful cultivation in this country, an artificial atmosphere with an elevation of temperature ranging between 60 and 70 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. In hot-houses of modern construction, the temperature is raised by the circulation of hot water through metallic pipes, so distributed throughout the apartment as to produce a more uniform radiation of heat than can possibly be accomplished by common flues in the ordinary manner, and thus the necessity of bark beds and bottom heat is entirely superseded.

In the general management of stove plants the continuance of the species by timely propagation is indispensably necessary; a judicious admission of air and a regular supply of water are no less important. Air should always be admitted as soon as possible in the morning during fine weather, and the house closed early in the afternoon, that the plants be not chilled by the admission of night air, which is always prejudicial to the growth of the plants.

Stove plants may be raised from seed which are usually sown in the spring, on a moderate hot bed, but as seedling plants are seldom so hardy as those propagated from cuttings, the latter is almost always preferred. Cuttings taken from plants with ligneous stems, root best in fine sand, and there is also less danger of injuring their roots when they are potted off, than if planted in mould. Many herbaceous plants will not succeed in sand, and then a compost or rich garden mould must be had recourse to. Cuttings may be made from December to April, as they strike root with greater facility within this period than when the season is much further advanced. Cuttings are prepared from appropriate shoots by making a transverse incision immediately below a joint or the insertion of a leaf. The leaves are cut off as close as possible from that part of the stem which is to be inserted into the ground, but on no account should a leaf be shortened or removed from the upper portion of the cutting—success or failure often depends upon the degree of attention paid to this circumstance. Cuttings strike root most readily when not inserted too deep, indeed they can scarcely be planted too shallow, provided they are well fastened in the sand or mould; they require to be kept moist, and the glasses with which they are covered should be occasionally wiped, as an excess of moisture will make them turn mouldy and even rot off, although they may have previously taken root. The young plants should be transplanted into small-sized pots as soon as they have struck root, which require to be carefully drained with broken potsherds or rough pieces of turf; they must then be removed to the hot-bed, or put under glasses and shaded from the sun until they have taken fresh root, when they may be gradually exposed to the light. In case they should have been drawn up weakly, the slender tops may be pinched off, which will cause them to throw out new and vigorous shoots, producing much better and handsomer plants. During their future growth, none but decayed leaves should ever be taken off, for the removal of a large leaf from a young plant will generally destroy it; a fact not so well known as its importance demands. Such plants, as cannot be propagated by cuttings or layers, should be budded or inarched on the nearest allied species, and the practice will generally be found successful.

The entire collection should undergo a thorough examination in the spring, when many plants will require shifting into larger pots, and some require to be again removed in the autumn; indeed strong free-growing plants can scarcely be repotted too often, as they thrive and flower much better in large-sized pots.

Hot-house plants are very liable to be infested with aphides; these may be effectually destroyed by the smoke of tobacco. To remove spiders and ants, which are often very destructive, it will be expedient to wash the walls and beams with a weak solution of corrosive sublimate, two ounces to a gallon of water, and the readiest and safest way of applying it, is with a whitewash or paint brush. If there be any objection to the use of the corrosive sublimate, then one pound of sulphur vivum may be mixed with quick lime in a common pail, and when applied as above will be found equally effective. The mealy bug and scaly insect should be brushed off the plants as soon as they make their appearance. The whole collection should be frequently sprinkled over during hot weather with water by means of an engine, and the temperature increased by closing up the house immediately afterwards: by these means the whole will assume a fresh and lively appearance, as indicated by the thriving and healthy condition of the plants.

2. *Green-house plants.*—The temperature of the green-house usually ranges between 40 and 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. No fire is required except in damp weather, or to protect the plants from the effects of frost; the healthy condition of the plants can be only maintained by a fresh admission of air at all times when the weather will permit. Watering, clearing from dead leaves and insects, stopping over luxuriant shoots, and perfect cleanliness, is all the attention required during the winter months. None of the plants, however, should be watered until they are perfectly dry. From nine to twelve in the morning is the most proper time for watering at this season of the year. As the spring advances, fresh air should be daily admitted from morning till night, and in mild, warm weather a little may be admitted during the night, which should be gradually increased, that the plants may be prepared for removal into the open air by the middle or latter end of May. It is safest to remove them in calm cloudy weather, and a sheltered situation should be selected for their reception. The process of shifting the plants usually commences about this period; but young tender plants should be repotted whilst they are still in the green-house, that they may make fresh roots before they are finally put out into the open air.

In preparing soil for the plants, both turf and mould should be blended together, but on no account sifted, as it materially injures the growth of the plant. Soil fresh collected should always be preferred, and the closer it is obtained from the surface the more congenial it will prove to the future growth of the plant. The plants must be regularly watered during the summer, as late as possible in the afternoon, and about the middle of September the entire collection should be replaced in the green-house.

Green-house plants are raised from seed, and are also readily propagated by cuttings and layers in the same manner as directed for stove plants. Cuttings may be made from Christmas to May, but some require to be taken at different periods of the year. Reference may be made to the following tables, which will be found to embrace every requisite information, the genera being arranged in the order adopted by Mr. Sweet in his valuable and practical work, 'The Hot-House and Green-House Manual.'

3. *Hardy Trees and Shrubs.*—The tables contain all that is necessary to be noticed here in reference to the propagation of hardy trees and shrubs.

4. *Hardy Herbaceous Plants.*—These will be best considered in connexion with our remarks on the flower-garden.

5. *Annuals and Biennials.*—Stove and green-house annuals and biennials may be raised from seed in a hot-bed frame. They are usually sown in pots containing one-third part of well decomposed vegetable or animal manure, and two-thirds of light rich loam. The young plants are potted off singly when sufficiently grown, and placed in an appropriate situation in the stove or green house.

Tender or half hardy annuals may be raised from seed on a gentle hot-bed without a frame, being protected by matting supported by a few hoops or bent sticks. Most biennials and many annuals may be raised from cuttings, and, if prevented from ripening their seeds, may thus be preserved several years.

Tender annuals are usually sown from the latter end of February until the middle of May. Hardy annuals should be sown in succession during the summer months, and they will in mild seasons continue to flower till Christmas.

It will be necessary to add to the preceding observations a few remarks on the use and construction of the following Tables. The working gardener has long felt the want of some compendious means by which he might be enabled to acquire a knowledge of the essential practices of his art. If there be any merit in the construction of these Tables, it consists in the discovery of a method by which these objects may be accomplished with but little mental exertion, and without the sacrifice of valuable time. They will be found to contain, within the compass of a few pages, the culture and propagation of nearly four thousand genera of plants; and as the species require the same treatment as the genus to which they belong, these tables will embrace the cultivation of between twenty and thirty thousand of the most interesting productions of the vegetable kingdom.

The list of the natural and artificial soils adapted for the successful cultivation of every plant given in the Tables, is *numerically*, and that of the modes of propagation *alphabetically* arranged: thus, should the culture of any species of plant be required, it will only be necessary to turn to the genus to which it belongs. For illustration: let Abròma, under stove plants, be taken as an example: opposite to this we find, 1. 6. E. By referring to the modes of propagation, we learn that our plant may be raised,—1. by seed,—6. by cuttings of the young wood planted in sand under a bell-glass, and placed in a shady part of the stove or green-house, and that the cuttings are liable to damp off unless the accumulated moisture be occasionally wiped from the glass. Under soils, it will be seen that—E. indicates equal parts of loam and peat, as best adapted to the growth of that genus. If one example more be required, let Œnothèra, under Green-house plants, be taken: here the numbers 1. 2. 17. point out the modes of propagation. 1. By seed. 2. By division of the root, and 17. By cuttings planted under a hand-glass—A—that a light rich soil is required. Annuals and biennials being uniformly propagated by seed, it has been deemed necessary to point out only their habits; these are designated by the following abbreviations:—A. Annual. B. Biennial. H. Hardy. T. Tender. G. Green-house. S. Stove. Where this—*—character occurs, it denotes that some of the species of the genus are also Hardy. One example will render these Abbreviations perfectly intelligible. The habits of the *V*erbèna are expressed in the Table by the letters *G, A, B. which show that it is a Green-house Annual and Biennial, and also, by the *asterisk*, that some of the species are Hardy.

PROPAGATION.

ESTABLISHED MODES OF PROPAGATING STOVE, GREEN-HOUSE, AND HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HARDY TREES, AND SHRUBS.

1. By seed.
2. — division of the root, or offsets from the bulb.
3. — suckers.
4. — layers.
5. — budding, inarching, or grafting.
6. — cuttings of the *young wood*, planted in sand under a bell-glass, and placed in the stove or green-house. The cuttings are liable to damp off, unless the accumulated moisture be occasionally wiped from the glass.
7. — cuttings of the *young wood*, treated as above, with the addition of a little bottom heat.
8. — cuttings of the *young wood*, planted in pots of the same soil as the plants are grown in, and placed in a shady situation.
9. — cuttings of the *young wood*, planted in pots of the same soil as the plants are grown in, placed under a hand-glass, with the addition of a little bottom heat.
10. — cuttings of the *ripened wood*, planted in sand under a hand-glass.
11. — cuttings of the *ripened wood*, treated as above, with the addition of a little bottom heat.
12. — cuttings of the *ripened wood*, taken off at *a joint*, planted in sand under a hand-glass.
13. — cuttings, taken off at *a joint*, and treated as above, with the addition of a little bottom heat.
14. — cuttings, *scarcely ripened*, planted in sand under a hand-glass.
15. — cuttings, *scarcely ripened*, planted in sand under a hand-glass, with heat.
16. — cuttings, planted in a soil of equal parts of loam and peat.
17. — cuttings, planted in light rich mould under a hand-glass.
18. — *leaves*, taken off the plant and laid on pots of mould, or on the bark-bed, these will produce young plants from the indentations or serratures of the leaf.
19. — *young cuttings*, planted in the ground under a hand-glass in the open air.
20. — *ripened cuttings*, planted in the ground in the *open air* in a shady situation.
21. — cuttings, taken off at *a joint*, and planted in the *open air* in a sheltered situation.

SOILS.

SOILS AND COMPOSTS ADAPTED TO THE GROWTH OF STOVE, GREEN-HOUSE, AND HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HARDY TREES, AND SHRUBS.

A. A light rich soil.
B. A light rich loam.
C. A sandy loam.
D. Sandy peat.
E. Equal proportions of loam and peat.
F. Equal proportions of sandy loam and peat.
G. Equal proportions of loam, sand, and decayed leaves, or a little peat.
H. Equal proportions of loam, peat, and sand.
I. Equal proportions of turfy loam, sand, and turfy peat.
K. One-third part sandy loam and two-thirds peat.
L. Two parts loam and one part peat.
M. Loam, with a small portion of well-decomposed animal manure.
N. Equal proportions of loam and old lime or brick rubbish. This compost is particularly adapted to the growth of succulent plants; they require but little water, and therefore the pots should be well drained. The cuttings being liable to rot if planted immediately after they are taken off, it will be necessary to let them lie and wither two or three days previously to their being planted.
O. Aquatic plants. In a stove or green-house these require to be planted in tubs of water; and in some instances it will be necessary to place a portion of mould at the bottom of the vessel.

STOVE PLANTS.

A.	
Abròma	1. 6. E
A'brus	7. E
Abùta	9. B
*A*càcia	7. F
*A*cánthus	8. B
Achània	7. E
A'chras	6. B
Achyránthes	8. A
Aciòtis	9. H
Acisanthèra	9. F
Acróstichum	1. 2. E
Actinophy'llum	9. A
Adansòn*ia*	7. B
Adèlia	7. B
Adenanthèra	7. E
*A*diántum	1. 2. F
Ægíceras	1. 3. F
Ægíphila	7. B
Æ'gl*e*	11. B
Aérides	2. I
Æ'rua	8. A
*Æ*schynómone	9. B
Agàve	3. C
Aglaì*a*	13. L
Ailántus	2. E
Alángium	7. E
Aleurìtes	10. B
Allamánd*a*	9. A
A'loe	3. N
Alpíni*a*	2. C
Alstrœmèr*ia*	2. 1. G
Aly'xia	11. F
Amary'lli*s*	1. 2. I
*A*merímnum	9. B
*A*mòmum	2. C
*A*my'ris	6. E
Anacárdium	10. B
Andrómed*a*	6. D
Aneìmia	1. 2. C
Angelònia	17. I
Angræcum	2. I
*A*ngùria	1. A
Anneslè*a*	7. I
Anòna	11. E
Antidésma	11. B
Apeìba	10. A
Aphelándra	9. I
Arália	11. B
Ardísia	7. E
Arèca	1. C
Argyreìa	6. E
*A*ristolòchia	8. F
Artábotrys	11. F
Arthrostémma	9. F
Artocárpus	7. B
*A*sclèpias	17. A
Aspídium	2. 1. E
*A*splènium	2. 1. E
Astránthus	11. F
Astrapæ'a	9. A
Astrocàryum	1. C
Astrònium	11. E
Atalánt*ia*	11. I
Attàlia	1. C
Averrhò*a*	10. C
Avicénn*ia*	11. E
Ayèn*ia*	7. A
Azìma	15. F
B.	
Báctris	1. C
Balsamodéndron	11. F
Bambùsa	2. B
Banistèr*ia*	10. E
Bàphia	11. E
Barlèr*ia*	16. E
Barringtòn*ia*	13. L
Báss*ia*	10. E
Bauhín*ia*	15. L
Begòn*ia*	17. A
Bérry*a*	7. E
Beslèr*ia*	8. A
Beurrèr*ia*	9. E
Bignòn*ia*	7. E
Bíxa	6. E
Blackwéll*ia*	11. C
Blàke*a*	11. E
*B*lèchum	7. A
Blèt*ia*	2. F
Blìgh*ia*	10. E
Boccòn*ia*	1. A
Bœhmèr*ia*	9. A
Boerhaàv*ia*	8. B
Bómbax	13. B
Bonapárte*a*	2. D
Bónt*ia*	9. E
Borássus	1. C
Bósc*ia*	7. E
Boswéll*ia*	11. B
Bourrèr*ia*	16. E
Bouvárd*ia*	17. E
Brachystélma	16. F
Brassavòl*a*	2. D
Bráss*ia*	2. D
Bréxia	7. I
Bromèl*ia*	3. G
Brósimum	11. E
Broughtòn*ia*	2. I
Brówne*a*	11. E
Brownlòw*ia*	7. F
Brùce*a*	10. B
Brugmáns*ia*	9. E
Brunélli*a*	11. I
Brunsfélsi*a*	7. E
*B*ry'a	15. E
*B*ryònia	9. A
Bryophy'llum	18. B
Bubròma	6. C
Buchanàn*ia*	15. C
Bucìda	11. E
*B*umèlia	10. E
Bunchòsia	15. E
Bursèr*a*	7. A
Burchéll*ia*	14. I
Bùte*a*	13. E
Byrsónima	11. I
Byttnèr*ia*	9. E
C.	
*C*acàlia	6. C
*C*áctus	8. N
Cacoùcia	6. E
Càdia	7. B
Cæsalpín*ia*	14. E
Cæsùlia	8. B
Cajànus	1. 7. E
Calàdium	2. O
Cálamus	1. C
Calandrín*ia*	8. A
Calánthe	2. I
Calàthea	1. 2. F
Càlea	8. A
Calénchoe	18. N
Callicárpa	11. E
Callísia	2. A
Callophy'llum	11. I
Calótropis	6. F
Calyptránthes	10. 4. F
Caly'ptrion	17. E
Camarídium	2. I
Cameràr*ia*	6. E
Canàrium	11. E
Canavàlia	7. F
Canélla	13. E
*C*ánna	1. 2. A
*C*ápparis	6. E
Caprària	6. C
Cápsicum	1. A
Carallùma	8. N
Caràpa	11. B
Carèy*a*	7. E
Cárica	7. B
Caríssa	7. E
Carolíne*a*	13. B
Carpodóntos	10. E
Caryophy'llus	11. E
*C*aryòta	1. C
Caseàr*ia*	7. F
*C*ássia	1. 7. E
Catálpa	7. B
Catasètum	2. I
Catesb*æ'a*	7. I
Cathartocárpus	7. E
Cattlèy*a*	2. I
*C*eanòthus	6. E
Cecròp*ia*	6. B
Cedrèla	6. E
Cephaèlis	6. E
Cérber*a*	7. E
Cèreus	17. C
Chætocàlyx	6. F
Chaillèt*ia*	11. C
Chamædòrea	1. C
*C*hamæ'rops	1. C
Cheirostèmon	11. I
Chilópsis	7. E
Chiocócca	6. E
Chloránthus	16. E
Chloróphytum	1. 2. I
Chomèl*ia*	7. E
Chorìsia	7. I
Chrysobálanus	12. C
Chrysophy'llum	11. C
Cícc*a*	6. C
Cinchòn*a*	11. E
*C*innamòmum	11. L
Cirrhæ'a	2. I
*C*issámpelos	16. E
*C*íssus	9. A
Citharéxylum	6. E
*C*lématis	7. A
Cleòme	17. A
Clerodéndrum	9. G
Clidèm*ia*	9. F
Clitòria	9. E
Clùs*ia*	6. C
Coccocy'pselum	6. E
Coccóloba	12. B
Cócculus	16. E
Còcos	1. C
Codàrium	11. E
Cœlógyne	2. I
Coffèa	11. E
*C*òix	1. A
Colbért*ia*	10. C
Colebroók*ea*	15. E
Colúmn*ea*	8. E
*C*ombrètum	4. 7. E
Commelìn*a*	2. 1. F
Commersòn*ia*	6. E
Comoclàdia	11. E
Conocàrpus	6. E
Conocéphalus	7. A
Conostègia	9. F
Coók*ia*	11. F
Copaífera	10. C
*C*órchorus	8. A
Córd*ia*	7. E
Coreópsis	17. A
Cornùt*ia*	6. E
Córypha	1. C
Cossígn*ia*	11. E
*C*óstus	2. 1. F
Cótula	8. A
Coultèr*ia*	7. E
Cratæ'v*a*	6. G
Cremànium	9. D
Crescénti*a*	11. E
*C*rìnum	3. H
Crossándra	6. A
Crotalària	6. 1. E
*C*ròton	7. D
Crùdy*a*	7. F
Cryptarrhèna	2. I
Cryptólepis	7. E
Cryptostègia	7. E
Cupàni*a*	11. E
Curatélla	10. C
Curcùligo	2. E
Curcùma	2. A
Cyathèa	1. 2. E
*C*y'cas	3. C
Cyclánthus	2. B
Cylísta	6. E
Cymbídium	2. D
Cyminósma	11. E
Cynánchum	6. E
Cynomètra	7. C
*C*ypèrus	2. 1. O
Cyrtopòdium	2. I
D.	
Dæ'mia	6. E
Dalbérg*ia*	6. C
Dalechámp*ia*	6. E
Dámmara	11. F
*D*áphne	10. E
Daubentòn*ia*	7. E
Dàvy*a*	7. E
Dendròbium	2. I
Desmánthus	1. 6. E
Desmòdium	1. 7. F
Desmóncus	1. C
Detàrium	7. E
Dicérma	1. 7. E
Dichóndra	8. E
Dicksòn*ia*	2. 1. E
Diclíptera	9. A
Dillèn*ia*	11. E
Dinètus	9. A
Dioscòr*ea*	2. A

*D*iospyˋros	11. E
Diplàzium	2. E
Diplóchita	7. E
Diplólepis	7. A
Dípterix	11. B
Dischídia	8. F
Dissolèna	7. A
*D*ólichos	1. 17. A
Dombèy*a*	7. F
Dorstèn*ia*	2. 1. A
Doryánthus	3. A
Dracæˋna	7. C
*D*racóntium	2. A
Drepanocárpus	7. E
Duránt*a*	6. E
E.	
Ecastaphy′llum	7. E
*E*chìtes	6. E
Ehrèt*ia*	16. E
*E*læágnus	10. E
Elæocárpus	10. 1. E
Elæodéndrum	11. E
Elæˋis	1. C
E′late	1. C
Elettària	2. F
Embryópteris	11. C
Entàda	7. E
Ephièlis	6. B
Epidéndrum	2. I
Eránthemum	17. A
Eˋria	2. I
Eriodéndron	9. I
Eriolæˋna	15. I
Erythrìna	13. C
Erythrophlèum	6. E
Eucròsia	2. 1. I
Eugèn*ia*	10. L
Eulòphia	2. D
*E*uphórb*ia*	1. 8. N
Euphòria	11. E
Eùrya	13. E
Euryˋal*e*	1. O
Eùrycle*s*	2. F
Eurycòma	11. E
Eùstoma	7. I
Eutérpe	1. C
Evòdia	6. E
Evólvulus	17. A
Excæcària	8. C
Exostémma	13. I
F.	
Fagàra	6. E
Fagræˋ*a*	6. F
Fernandès*ia*	2. I
Fernèl*ia*	6. I
Feròni*a*	10. E
*F*icus	7. E
Fischèr*ia*	6. E
Flacoúrt*ia*	7. E
Flagellària	O
Flemíng*ia*	7. E
Flindérs*ia*	6. I
Fœtídia	10. I
Frèzier*a*	10. E
Furcrœˋ*a*	3. C
G.	
Gærtnèr*a*	6. E.
Gagnebìna	1. 7. F
Galáctia	6. E
Galèga	6. E
Galipèa	6. E
Galphími*a*	11. I
Garcín*ia*	11. F
Gardèn*ia*	15. E
Gardòqui*a*	17. A
Garùga	10. E
Gastòn*ia*	17. A
Gaudichaùdia	11. I
Gày*a*	15. E
Geissomèria	9. M
Gelònium	7. E
Genìpa	15. E
Geodòrum	2. F
Geoffròy*a*	7. E
Geónoma	1. C
Gesnèr*ia*	9. A
Getònia	7. E
Ginòri*a*	6. B
Gleichèn*ia*	2. 1. F
Glóbba	2. H
Gloriòsa	1. 2. I
Gloxín*ia*	2. H.
Gly′cine	7. E
Glycósmis	14. E
Gmelìn*a*	7. E
Gnètum	17. A
Godòy*a*	11. E
Gomèz*a*	2. D
Gómphia	7. F
*G*omphrèna	17. A
Gomùtus	1. C
Gongòr*a*	2. I
Gonólobus	17. E
Gonostèmon	8. N
Goodyèr*a*	3. D
*G*ossy′pium	17. A
Gouàn*ia*	11. E
Grammìti*s*	2. 1. F
Grangèr*ia*	15. B
Grevìlle*a*	10. I
Grèw*ia*	7. E
*G*rìas	7. B
Griffìn*ia*	2. 1. I
Grísle*a*	7. E
Gronòv*ia*	7. B
Guaiacum	15. E
Guàrea	10. E
Guattèri*a*	10. E
Guazùma	9. E
Guettárd*a*	7. F
Guilandìn*a*	6. E
Gustàv*ia*	11. F
Gymnèma	16. E
Gymnográmma	2. 1. F
Gyrocárpus	12. C
H.	
Habenària	2. I
Habránthus	2. 1. H
Hæmadíctyon	7. E
Hæmatóxylon	7. E
Hamél*lia*	16. E
Hamiltòn*ia*	9. A
Hardwíck*ia*	6. E
Harónga	7. E
Harrisòn*ia*	6. E
Havètia	6. E
Hedy′chium	2. A
*H*edy′sarum	6. E
Helicònia	2. C
Helícteres	12. E
Heliocárpus	6. E
Hemidésmus	7. A
*H*emionìtis	2. 1. F
Hemitèlia	1. C
Heritièr*a*	11. E
Hernánd*ia*	10. C
Herpéstis	8. A
Herrèr*ia*	2. E
Heterópteris	10. F
Heterotáxis	2. D
Heterotrìchum	7. E
Heylánd*ia*	7. E
Hey′ne*a*	11. E
*H*ibíscus	1. 7. E
Híll*ia*	6. F
Hippocratè*a*	6. E
*H*ippómane	7. F
Híptage	6. E
Hiræˋ*a*	11. F
Hirtélla	6. E
Hoffmannségg*ia*	14. E
Holigárna	7. E
Holmskióld*ia*	9. A
Hóst*a*	9. A
Hòy*a*	7. E
Huérni*a*	8. N
Hugò*nia*	10. F
Hùra	11. E
Hydròlea	6. E
Hygróphila	9. A
Hymen*æ*ˋ*a*	7. E
Hymenocállis	3. 1. I
Hymenody′ction	15. F
Hymenophy′llum	2. 1. F
Hyphæˋne	1. C
Hyphælyˋtrum	2. C
Hypoéstes	16. M
Hy′ptis	9. A
I.	
Ichnocárpus	6. E
I′cica	11. I
Imbricària	11. B
Indigófera	6. E
I′nga	7. E
Inocárpus	10. E
Ionópsis	2. I
Ipomœˋa	7. E
*I*schæˋmum	2. B
Isért*ia*	11. I
Isochìlus	2. D
Ixòra	6. F
J.	
Jacaránda	14. E
Jacquín*ia*	7. E
Jambòsa	13. E
*J*asmìnum	7. E
Játropha	7. F
Jóhn*ia*	11. F
Jolíff*ia*	7. F
Jonès*ia*	6. B
Jonídium	7 E
Jossínia	13. E
Jussieù*a*	O
Justíc*ia*	7. E
K.	
Kæmpfèr*ia*	2. A
Kirganèlia	11. E
Kleinhòf*ia*	6. B
Ky′d*ia*	15. I
L.	
Láblab	1. A
Læˋt*ia*	15. A
Lagerstrœˋm*ia*	6. E
Lagétta	10. E
Lagunculària	7. E
Lantàna	6. E
Lasiándra	7. K
Latània	1. C
*L*aúrus	11. F
Lawsòn*ia*	6. E
Lebretòn*ia*	15. E
Lécythis	11. E
Leè*a*	9. E
Lepidágathis	17. A
Lestibudès*ia*	1. 8. A
Lettsòm*ia*	6. E
Licuàla	1. C
Limnócharis	1. O
Limònia	11. G
Lindsæˋ*a*	2. 1. F
Linocièr*a*	6. E
Líparis	2. I
Lisiánthus	6. E
Lissochìlus	2. I
Littæˋ*a*	3. C
Livistònia	1. C
Lobèl*ia*	8. A
Lomària	2. 1. F
*L*onchìtis	2. 1. E
Lonchocárpus	13. F
Lophìra	10. F
Lopímia	7. 1. A
Lorèya	7. F
Loùrea	1. F
Lucùma	10. E
Lùdia	6 E
Lùhe*a*	15. E
Lygòdium	2. 1. E
M.	
Màba	10. E
Macradènia	2. I
Macrocnènum	6. E
Mæˋsa	7. E
Mahùrea	11. B
Maièta	7. E
*M*álachra	17. 1. A
Malpíghi*a*	10. E
Malvavíscus	6. A
Mammèa	11. E
Mammillària	3. 1. N
Manétti*a*	6. A
Mangífera	1. 7. E
Manicària	1. C
Mantísia	2. I
Máppi*a*	6. E
Maránt*a*	2. A
Marátti*a*	2. E
Marcgràv*ia*	6. B
Mariálv*a*	11. E
Márica	2. 1. H
Márila	11. E
*M*aríscus	2. B
Márlea	11. F
Matàyba	7. F
Mauríti*a*	1. C
Maxillària	2. I
Maximiliàn*a*	1. C
Megaclínium	2. I
Melaleùca	7. E
Melanorrhœˋa	11. E
Melástoma	9. D
Melhània	9. E
*M*èlia	6. 1. E
Melicócca	7. B
Melocáctus	1. N
Melòchia	9. A
Melodìnus	6. E
*M*emécylon	6. F
Meníscium	2. E
Meóschium	2. C
Meriàni*a*	6. E
Merténs*ia*	7. E

Messerchmídi*a*	16. E
Metastélma	7. E
Metrosidèros	11. L
Meyèr*a*	1. A
Michèli*a*	10. 5. E
Micòn*ia*	7. F
Micranthèra	11. I
Microlícia	7. F
Mikàn*ia*	8. A
Millingtòn*ia*	15. E
Mimòsa	6. 1. E
Mimùsops	10. E
Modécca	7. E
Mogíphanes	1. 9. A
Monèti*a*	7. E
Monodòra	11. L
Morínda	6. E
Moringa	7. L
Morisòn*ia*	11. L
Moronòbea	10. F
Mouríria	7. E
Mucùna	6. A
Mullèr*a*	7. E
Muntíng*ia*	6. B
Murrày*a*	13. F
Murucùia	9. A
Mùs*a*	3. B
Mussæ`nda	17. E
Mygínd*a*	6. E
My'rci*a*	15. E
Myrística	11. E
Myròdia	6. A
Myrospérmum	7. E
Myróxylon	7. E
My'rtus	14. F
N.	
Nagèia	6. K
Naravèlia	6. E
Nauclèa	6. E
Nélitris	15. E
Nelsòn*ia*	8. A
Nelúmbium	2. 1. B
Neóttia	2. F
*N*epénthes	7. I
*N*ephèlium	6. B
Nephròdium	2. 1. E
*N*èrium	7. M
Nesæ`*a*	9. E
Neurocárpum	1. 6. E
Neurolæ`na	9. A
Nicolsòn*ia*	1. 9. E
Niebùhr*ia*	15. I
Nìpa	1. B
Nissòl*ia*	6. C
Nonatèlia	7. E
Norántea	12. E
Notholæ`na	2. 1. E
Noty'lia	2. I
Nyctánthes	14. E
Nycterisítion	11. I
Nyctèrium	13. A
*N*ymphæ`a	2. 1. O
O.	
Obèsia	8. N
O'chna	6. E
Ochròma	6. E
Ochròsia	7. E
Octomèria	2. D
Œnocárpus	1. C
O`lax	11. F
Oldenlánd*ia*	8. A
Olísbea	9. E
Oly`ra	2. B
Omphàlea	7. E
Omphalòbium	11. G
Oncídium	2. I
Ophiorhìza	1. 7. E
Ophióxylon	6. E
*O*púntia	8. N
O'rbea	8. N
Ormocárpum	1. 7. E
Ormòsia	1. 6. E
Ornithídium	8. I
Ornithocéphalus	8. I
Orthósiphon	8. A
Osbéck*ia*	9. K
Ossæ`a	9. K
Oùtea	9. E
Oxyánthus	6. F
Oxy'baphus	17. A
Oxyspòra	9. K
Oxystélma	6. E
P.	
Pachyrrhìzus	1. 7. A
Pædèria	8. E
*P*ànax	6. B
*P*ancràtium	2. L
Pandànus	3. B
*P*ánicum	2. 1. E
*P*apy`rus	1. 2. O
Parietària	8. A
Parinàrium	11. L
Parivòa	15. L
Parkèr*ia*	2. 1. I
Párk*ia*	7. E
Parkinsòn*ia*	6. 1. E
Passiflòra	6. E
Paullín*ia*	6. B
Pavétta	7. F
Pavòn*ia*	6. 1. E
Pectinària	8. N
Pedilánthus	8. C
Pelargònium	8. H
Peléxia	2. E
Peliosánthes	2. I
Pentadésma	11. E
*P*entápetes	6. A
Pentáptera	7. E
Peperòmia	2. 8. F
Peréskia	8. N
Pergulària	6. E
Períptera	9. A
*P*érsea	4. 15. I
Petivèr*ia*	16. E
Petrè*a*	7. E
Petròbium	8. A
Pfáffia	8. A
Phàrus	2. 1. B
*P*hasèolus	8. 1. A
Phaylópsis	9. E
Philóxerus	8. A
*P*hœ`nix	1. C
Pholidòta	2. I
*P*hry'nium	2. A
*P*hyllánthus	7. E
Phyllòma	3. F
Phytélephas	1. F
Phytolácca	16. 1. E
Piaránthus	8. N
Picrámnia	6. B
Pictèt*ia*	7. E
Piménta	4. 11. E
*P*ìnus	13. E
*P*ìper	3. 8. C
Piscídia	6. C
Pisòn*ia*	16. E
Pitcaírn*ia*	3. A
Pittósporum	14. F
Platy'pteris	9. A
Pleopéltis	2. 1. E
Pleròma	7. K
Pleurothállis	2. I
Plukenèt*ia*	6. B
*P*lumbàgo	6. E
Plumièr*ia*	17. E
*P*òa	2. 1. B
Podánthes	8. N
Pogostèmon	17. A
Poinciàn*a*	6. E
Poirèt*ia*	7. F
Poitæ`a	13. I
Poívre*a*	7. F
Poliánthes	2. L
Pollíni*a*	2. L
Polybótrya	2. 1. E
*P*olypòdium	2. 1. E
Poly'spora	15. F
Polystàchya	2. I
Pombàl*ia*	9. 1. F
Pongàmia	6. E
Pontedèr*ia*	2. O
Ponthièv*a*	2. F
Portlànd*ia*	7. F
Posoquèria	15. E
Pòthos	2. 1. B
Poupárt*ia*	11. F
Pourrèt*ia*	3. 1. F
Prescòt*ia*	2. F
Prestòn*ia*	7. F
Prìva	6. E
Próckia	15. E
*P*rósopis	6. E
Psiàdia	17. A
*P*sídium	6. 4. E
Psilòtum	8 E
Psychótria	6. E
*P*tèris	2. 1. E
Pterocárpus	6. B
Pterospérmum	6. B
Puerár*ia*	7. F
Pupàlia	9. A
Q	
Quàlea	11. F
Quássi*a*	12. E
Quisquàlis	6. E
Quivísia	15. F
R	
Rajàn*ia*	2. B
Ránd*ia*	15. F
Rauwólf*ia*	6. E
Renanthèra	2. I
Reneálm*ia*	2. I
Requièn*ia*	7. E
Rhàpis	3. C
Rhípsalis	8. N
Rhopàla	6. F
Richardsòn*ia*	16. E
Riedlè*ia*	16. I
Richiè*a*	7. E
Rivìn*a*	1. A
Rodriguèz*ia*	2. I
Rolándr*a*	8. A
Rondelèt*ia*	7. E
Roscòe*a*	2. I
Rottlèr*a*	6. E
Roùrea	7. E
Roxbúrg*ia*	2. E
*Rù*bus	3. 8. A
Rudólph*ia*	7. E
Ruéll*ia*	9. A
Ruíz*ia*	6. E
Russèl*ia*	9. A
Rùysch*ia*	7. L
Ryàne*a*	11. E
S.	
Sàbal	3. C
Sabícea	15. F
Sáccharum	3. B
Sagittària	1. 2. O
Sagræ`a	9. K
Sàgus	1. 3. C
Sálme*a*	9. A
*S*álvia	8. A
*S*amy`da	6. E
Sandóricum	15. F
Sansevièr*a*	3. N
Sántalum	10. E
Sapíndus	6. E
*S*àpium	6. E
Sarcánthus	2. I
Sarcocéphalus	7. A
Sarcólobus	7. F
Sarcostémma	6. F
Sauraúj*a*	15. E
Scæ'vola	9. F
Schæffèr*ia*	15. E
*S*chìnus	10. E
Schizæ`a	2. 1. E
Schmidèl*ia*	15. E
Schòt*ia*	6. E
Schránk*ia*	6. E
Schwénck*ia*	8. A
Sciodaphy'llum	7. E
Scùtia	11. L
Seafórt*ia*	1. L
Secamòne	16. E
Securidàca	6. E
Securinèga	6. E
Sellò*a*	8. A
Senàc*ia*	11. E
Seriàn*a*	6. E
Sesbània	7. E
Sesùvium	8. F
Sèthi*a*	11. I
*S*ìda	1. 6. A
Siderodéndron	6. E
Sideróxylon	15. E
Simàba	7. I
Simarùba	7. I
Singàna	11. L
Sinníng*ia*	8. A
Siphònia	15. F
Sloàne*a*	10. E
Smeathmánn*ia*	15. E
Solándr*a*	8. B
*S*olànum	6. A
Sonneràt*ia*	11. L
Sophòra	6. E
Sophronìtis	2. I
Spathèlia	9. B
Spathòdea	7. E
Spénnera	9. K
Spermacòce	16. E
Sphæránthus	8. A
Spilánthes	1. 8. A
Spiranthèra	15. E
*S*póndias	6. E
Stachytárpheta	9. A
Stapèl*ia*	8. N
Stárke*a*	17. A
*S*tèlis	2. I
Stemòdia	9. A
Stenorhy'nchus	2. E

STOVE PLANTS.

Stenotàphrum	2. E
Stephàn*ia*	15 E
Sterculia	11. E
Stilàgo	6. B
Stillíng*ia*	6. E
Stravàdium	11. E
Strelítz*ia*	3. 1. C
Stréptium	8. A
Strophánthus	7. E
*S*try'chnos	6. E
Stylosánthes	7. F
Swártz*ia*	11. L
Swietèn*ia*	11. E
Sy`agru*s*	1. C
Syzy'gium	13. F
T.	
Tabernæmontàn*a*	7. E
Tácca	3. H
Tachygàlia	15. E
Tacsònia	7. F
Tænìtis	2. F
Talièra	1. F
Talaùma	5. 4. 15. E
Talìnum	8. F
Tamaríndus	6. E
*T*ámarix	16. E
Técoma	9. E
Téctona	10. E
Tephròsia	1. 6. E
Teràmnus	6. F
Terminàlia	10. C
Ternstrœ`m*ia*	7. I
Tetrácera	7. 1
Tetràdium	10. F
Tetramèrium	11. F
Tetranèma	7. E
Tetranthèra	11. E
Tetrazy'gia	9. K
*T*eùcr*ium*	8. A
Thàli*a*	1. 2. O
Thenárd*ia*	7. F
Theobròma	7. E
Theophrást*a*	7. I
Thespèsia	9. E
Thrìnax	1. C
*T*hryállis	11. F
Thunbérg*ia*	7. E
Tibouchìna	9. K
Ticòrea	15. E
Tiliacòra	7. A
Tillánds*ia*	3. 1. I
Tocòca	7. K
Toddàlia	11. F
Tonsélla	11. E
Tournefórt*ia*	16. E
Tradescánt*ia*	2. 1. C
Tràgia	8. A
Trevirà*na*	2. F
Tréw*ia*	6. E
Tribràchia	2. I
*T*ríbulus	7. A
Trichília	7. E
Tricosánthes	7. C
Tridéntea	8. N
Trigònia	11. E
Triópteris	11. F
Triphàsia	15. I
Tripinnària	11. L
Tríplaris	9. A
Triumfétt*a*	6. 1. E
Trizeùxis	2. I
Tromótriche	8. N
Tròphis	6. E
Tupístra	2. F
Turnèr*a*	1. 17. A
Turpíni*a*	11. F
Turræ`*a*	11. E
Tylóphora	7. F
U.	
Uncària	15. F
Unòna	10. B
Urània	1. F
Urària	1. 7. E
Urèna	1. 6. E
Urtìca	6. A
Urvillæ`*a*	7. A
Uvària	11. F
V.	
Vallàris	7. A
Vallèsi*a*	7. A
Vànda	8. I
Vanguièra	7. F
Vanilla	8. I
Vellòz*ia*	3. L
Ventilàgo	15. F
Verbesìna	17. A
Vernòn*ia*	1. 9. A
Vilmorín*ia*	1. 6. F
*V*ínca	17. A
Vísme*a*	15. E
*V*ìtex	6. E
Vittària	2. 1. E
Vochy'sia	11. L
Vohiria	1. F
Volkamèr*ia*	16. E
Vouàpa	11. F
W.	
Walkèr*ia*	15. F
Wallích*ia*	1. B
Walthèr*ia*	6. A
Webèr*a*	6. E
Wedèl*ia*	1. 17. A
Weinmánn*ia*	15. E
Wigándia	17. A
Willughbè*ia*	7. F
Witheríng*ia*	16. E
Wittlesbàchia	9. A
Woódsi*a*	2. 1. E
Wórmi*a*	15. L
Wrìght*ia*	6. E
X.	
Xanthochy`mus	15. L
Ximèn*ia*	10. E
Xiphídium	2. H
Xiphópteres	2. 1. E
Xylòbium	2. I
Xylophy'lla	11. F
Xylòpia	10. C
Zàmia	2. C
Zanthóxylum	6. C
Zapàn*ia*	17. A
Zíngiber	2. H
Zízyphus	6. E
Zórn*ia*	6. A
Zygopétalum	2. I

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.

A.	
*A*càcia	7. F
Acæ na	12. E
*A*chillè*a*	12. E
Achyránthes	16. A
Achyrònia	6. F
Aciánthus	2. F
Acicárpha	1. 8. A
Aemadènia	6. D
Acmèn*a*	10. F
Acróstichum	2. 1. E
Acrótriche	6. H
Actinocárpus	1. D
Actinòtus	1. K
Adenándra	6. D
Adenocárpus	1. 6. E
Adésmia	1. 6. F
Adiántum	2. 1. F
Adìna	10. F
Agapánthus	2. 1. M
Agástachys	10. H
Agathæ`a	8. A
Agathélpis	8. K
Agathósma	6. D
Agàve	3. B
*A*gératum	17. A
Agònis	6. E
Aitòn*ia*	7. F
*A*izòon	8. N
Albùca	2. H.
Allantòdia	2. 1. E
A'loe	3. 18. N
Alòmia	3. 8. A
Alonsò*a*	1. 8. A
Aloy'si*a*	8. A
Alsóphila	2. L
Alstrœmèr*ia*	2. 1. I
Alternanthèra	8. A
Alysicárpus	6. E
Amary'llis	2. I
*A*mbròsia	8. A
*A*méllus	17. E
Ammócharis	2. A
*A*my'gdalus	5. 12. B
Anábasis	6. E
*A*nacámpseros	8. N
Anadènia	12. I
*A*nagállis	8. E
*A*nagy`ris	6. E
Andersòn*ia*	6. D
Andrómed*a*	14. D
Andry`ala	19. B
Aneilèma	1. F
*A*nemòne	1. F
Anesorhìza	1. E
Angiánthus	1. F
Angóphora	14. E
Anguillària	2. I
Anigozánthos	2. E
Anisánthus	2. 1. G
Anomathèca	2. 1. G
Anópterus	14. F
Anthéricum	1. 2. H
Anthocércis	6. F
Antholy`za	2. 1. G
Anthospérmum	8. E
*A*nthy'llis	1. 6. E
*A*ntirrhìnum	6. E
Aòtus	6. 1. F
Aphanochìlus	8. A
Apheléxis	6. F
A'picra	3. N
Aponogèton	2. 1. O
Araucària	12. F
A'rbutus	5. K
Arctòpus	1. E
Arctothèca	19. E
Arctòtis	2. 19. E
Ardísia	14. E
Arduìn*a*	6. E
Arenària	19. F
Arethùs*a*	1. K
Arístea	2. 1. F
*A*ristolòchia	17. E
Arracàcha	2. A
*A*rtemísi*a*	17. E
Arthropòdium	2. 1. F
*A*sclèpia*s*	16. K
A'scyrum	6. E
*A*spálathus	6. 1. F
*A*spáragus	2. 6. B
Aspídium	2. 1. F
*A*splènium	2. 1. F
Astartè*a*	6. F
Astélma	1. K
Astéphanus	7. F
A'ster	17. F
Astránthus	7. E
Astrolòma	6. F
Astrotrìcha	6. F
Atalánthus	17. E
*A*thanàsia	17. B
Athríxia	6. K
*A*trapháxis	6. B
A'triplex	16. E
A'trop*a*	17. B
Audouín*ia*	6. D
Aúlax	12. 1. C
Azàlea	7. D
B.	
Babiàna	2. 1. I
*B*áccharis	6. E
Bæ'cki*a*	6. F
*B*alsamìta	16. E.
Bánks*ia*	1. 12. H
Bárosma	10. D
Bartholìn*a*	2. F
Bauèr*a*	16. F
Beaufórt*ia*	14. K
Bejàr*ia*	4. 7. D
Begòn*ia*	2. E
Bèlis	14. L
Belladónna	2. 1. H
Bérberis	6. 5. F
Berchèm*ia*	10. E
Berckhèy*a*	17. E
Bignòn*ia*	7. E
Billardièr*a*	6. 1. E
Blæ`*ria*	6. D
Blandfórd*ia*	3. 1. F
*B*léchnum	2. 1. F
Bléphari*s*	16. E
Blèt*ia*	2. E
Bœhmèr*ia*	16. E
Boldò*a*	16. K
Borbòn*ia*	6. E

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.

Borò*nia*	4. 7. D
Bòse*a*	10. E
Bossiæ`a	14. I
Botry'ceras	10. H
Bouvárd*ia*	2. 9. E
Bowiè*a*	3. N
Brabèjum	10. F
Brachylæ`na	10. A
Brachysèma	4. 6. 1. F
Brandèsia	16. E
Brogniárt*ia*	16. L
Brugmáns*ia*	9. A
Brù*nia*	6. D
Brunních*ia*	17. E
Brunsvíg*ia*	2. I
*B*ryònia	9. C
*B*ùbon	12. 1. E
Buchólzia	16. F
Búddle*a*	17. A
*B*ulbìne	1. 16. H
Bumáld*a*	10. E
*B*umèlia	14. F
Bùphane	2. I
*B*uphthálmum	16. E
*B*upleùrum	16. E
Burchárd*ia*	2. H
Burmánnia	O
Bursària	6. E
Burtò*nia*	6. 1. F
Bystropògon	16. E
C.	
*C*acàlia	8. N
*C*áctus	8. N
Cænópteris	2. 1. F
Cæ`sia	2. 1. F
Caladènia	2. H
Calámpelis	17. A
Calandríni*a*	8. H
Calceolària	16. 1. I
Caléndula	8. E
Calèy*a*	2. F
*C*álla	2. A
Callicárpa	16. F
Callícoma	10. E
Callístachys	6. 1. E
Callistèmon	10. 1. E
Cállitris	14. E
Calochìlus	2. H
Calodéndrum	10. E
Calopògon	2. D
Calostémma	1. H
Calothámnus	6. H
Calòtis	16. F
Cálytrix	6. F
Caméll*ia*	1. 5. 12. F
Campánula	17. A
Camphorósma	17. A
Camphomanèsia	15. F
Campy'lia	8. I
Canarìna	2. 16. B
Canavàlia	7. E
Candólle*a*	7. H
*C*ánna	2. 1. A
*C*ápparis	7. N
Caprària	6. E
Cargíll*ia*	10. E
Carlowíz*ia*	6. B
Carmichaèl*ia*	6. 1. H
Carpodóntus	14. F
Cartonèma	1. H
*C*ássia	6. 1. E
Cassìne	10. E
Cassíni*a*	16. F
Castillèj*a*	16. F
Casuarìna	6. 1. E
*C*eanòthus	6. F
*C*elástrus	10. F
*C*entaurèa	16. E
Cephalòtus	1. D
*C*eratònia	10. E
Ceratopétalum	14. F
Cèreus	8. N
Ceropègia	8. H
*C*éstrum	6. E
Chamælaùcium	14. F
Charlwoód*ia*	16. H
Cheilánthes	2. 1. E
Cheiránthus	17. A
Chenòlea	17. A
Chiloglóttis	2. I
Chimonánthus	4. 7. 1. E
Chirò*nia*	16. E
Chlidánthus	2. L
Chloánthes	16. E
Chloróphytum	2. 1. H
Chorizèma	1. 6. H
*C*hrysánthemum	17. A
*C*hrysócoma	16. E
Chuquiràga	16. F
Cibòtium	2. F
Cicòuium	8. M
Cinerària	2. 17. A
*C*issámpelos	16. E
*C*íssus	17. A
*C*ístus	4. 1. A
*C*ìtrus	5. B
*C*lématis	17. A
Clerodéndrum	7. E
*C*lèthra	14. 1. E
Cliffórt*ia*	6. E
Clíve*a*	2. 1. C
Cluy'ti*a*	6. E
*C*neòrum	10. 1. B
Cob*æ`a*	1. 9. A
Comespérma	7. K
Commelìn*a*	2. 1. C
Conanthèra	2. 1. H
Condàl*ia*	7. E
Conóstylis	2. 1. F
*C*onvólvulus	6. 2. E
*C*ony`za	16. E
*C*oriària	16. F
*C*òris	16. 1. E
Coronílla	1. 6. E
Corræ`*a*	10. 5. F
Cory'cium	2. F
Corysánthes	2. H
Cosmèlia	6. D
*C*otylèdon	8. C
Coursètia	7. L
Cranióttome	8. A
Crássula	8. N
*C*rìnum	1. 2. H
Crotalària	6. 1. F
Cròwe*a*	6. F
Crucianélla	16. E
Cryptándra	14. F
Cryptocàrya	11. L
Cryptospérmum	16. E
Cryptóstylis	2. I
Cullùm*ia*	16. E
Cummíng*ia*	1. 2. I
Cunò*nia*	10. E
*C*upréssus	6. E
Curcùligo	2. 1. F
Curtís*ia*	10. E
Curtógyne	8. N
Cúscuta	1. E
Cussòn*ia*	16. E
Cyanélla	2. 1. H
Cyathòdes	6. I
*C*y'clamen	1. F
Cyclobóthra	2. H
Cyclòpia	6. F
Cylísta	6. E
Cymbopògon	2. E
Cyminósma	7. F
Cynánchum	6. E
Cy'phia	16. H
Cyríll*a*	6. F
Cyrtánthus	1. 2. I
Cyrtóstylis	2. I
*C*y'tisus	6. 1. F
D.	
Dacry'dium	10. L
Dàis	2. 1. E
Dàle*a*	14. E
Dámmara	10. L
Dampièr*a*	16. E
*D*áphne	12. C
Darlingtòn*ia*	1. 6. E
Darwíni*a*	6. H
Davállia	2. 1. E
Daviès*ia*	14. F
Dendròbium	2. D
Dérvis	14. L
Devérra	16. L
Dian*élla*	2. 1. F
Diánthus	17. A
Dícera	14. E
Dicérma	6. E
Dichìlus	6. I
Dichóndra	8. C
Dicksòn*ia*	2. 1. F
Didélta	17. A
Diètes	2. 1. F
Digitàlis	6. 1. E
Dílatris	2. 1. G
Dillwy'n*ia*	6. I
Dimàcria	2. I
Diomèd*ia*	8. E
Dionæ`*a*	1. 2. D
Diósma	6. D
*D*iospy`ros	5. 10. B
Diphòdium	2. I
Dìsa	2. H
Disándra	2. 8. A
Discària	6. 1. F
Dischísma	1. 6. H
Disémma	9. I
Disophy'lla	1. E
Dispèris	2. H
Dísporum	2. 1. K
Diùris	2 H
Dodon*æ`a*	6. E
*D*ólichos	17. 1. E
Doód*ia*	2. 1. E
Doryànthus	3. F
*D*ory'cnium	6. 1. E
Dracocéphalum	1. 17. A
Dracophy'llum	6. K
Drímia	2. 1. G.
Drìmys	7. 1. F
Dıósera	1. 2. D
Dryándr*a*	12. I
E.	
E'benus	14. 1. F
Eccremocárpus	17. A
Echevèri*a*	8. I
Echinocáctus	2. N
*E*chìtes	6. F
E`chium	4. 16. 1. E
Edwárds*ia*	1. 6. A
Ehrèt*ia*	16. E
Ehrhárt*a*	2. 1. E
Ekebérg*ia*	6. E.
Elæocárpus	10. 1. E
Elæodéndron	10. E
*E*legìa	2. D
Elephantópus	16. E
Empleùrum	6. D
Encèlia	17. A
Enchylæ`na	16. C
Enkiánthus	10. E
Entelèa	17. 1. A
E'pacris	6. D
*E*rìca	6. D
*E*rígeron	16. E
*E*rìnus	16. E
Eriocéphalus	16. E
Eriochìlus	2. I
Erióсoma	1. 17. A
Eriospérmum	2. 1. I
Eriostèmon	6. H
Eròdium	8. 2. 1. G
Erythrìna	6. E
Escallòn*ia*	14. E
Eucaly'ptus	6. E
Euchæ`tis	8. D
Euchìlus	6. I
Euclèa	10. E
Eùcomis	2. 18. A
Eugèn*ia*	10. F
*E*uónymus	10. F
*E*upatòr*ium*	16. I
*E*uphórb*ia*	8. A
Eustègia	14. F
Eùstrephus	2. 16. 1. F
Eutáxia	6. F
Eùthales	2. 1. F
E'xacum	16. 1. E
Excæcària	17. A
Exocárpos	14. F
F.	
Fabríci*a*	6. E
Fagèlia	6. F
Fagòn*ia*	6. H
Fálk*ia*	16. E
Farsèt*ia*	16. F
Ferdinánd*ia*	16. F
Ferràr*ia*	2. 1. F
*F*ìcus	6. E
Fièld*ia*	16. F
Flindérs*ia*	10. F
Forskòle*a*	17. A
Frankèn*ia*	6. E
Franzèr*ia*	16. E
Friès*ia*	10. F
Fúchs*ia*	16. A
Furcrœ`*a*	2. 18. B
G.	
Galáxia	2. 1. G
Galèn*ia*	17. A
Gardèn*ia*	7. E
Gastèria	3. 18. N
Gastrocàrpha	1. A
Gastrolòbium	6. 1. F
Gastronèma	2. H
Gày*a*	1. 6. A
Gazània	17. A
Gerssorhìza	2. G
Gelsèmium	6. E

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.

Genety'llis	6. H
*G*enísta	6. 1. E
*G*erànium	8. E
Gerbèr*ia*	2. 1. F
*G*ethy'llis	2. 1. F
Gilliès*ia*	2. F
Gingínsia	16. 1. H
*G*ladiòlus	2. 1. G
Gleichèn*ia*	2. F
Globulària	16. E
Globùlea	8. N
Glossòdia	2. 1. F
Glóssula	2. F
Gly'cine	7. E
*G*naphàlium	8. D
*G*nídia	6. D
Gomphocárpus	7. 1. E
Gompholòbium	6. 1. H
Goodèn*ia*	16. 1. E
Goód*ia*	6. 1. F
Gordòn*ia*	4. 10. E
Grammìtis	2. F
Grevíll*ea*	10. 1. H
Grèw*ia*	10. E
*G*rièlum	8. 1. N
Grindèl*ia*	17. 1. A
Gunnèr*a*	2. E
H.	
Habránthus	2. 1. L
Hæmánthus	2. F
Hæmodòrum	2. E
Hák*ea*	10. H
Hallèr*ia*	10. E
Háll*ia*	6. F
Haloràgis	16. E
Hartòg*ia*	10. E
Hebenstreìt*ia*	16. E
Heìm*ia*	14. F
Heliánthemum	1. 14. F
*H*elichry'sum	1. 8. K
Helióphila	1. 16. F
*H*eliotròpium	17. A
Hemigènia	16. F
Hemímeris	16. E
Herbért*ia*	1. H
Hermánn*ia*	17. A
Hérmas	2. 17. A
Herniària	17. A
Herrèr*ia*	2. 1. H
Hesperántha	2. G
Heteromórpha	16. F
Hexaglóttis	2. G
Hibbért*ia*	16. F
*H*ibíscus	17. 1. A
Híppia	17. A
Hippocrèpis	16. E
Hoàrea	2. I
Hoffmanséggi*a*	7. E
Hoítza	16. F
Homèr*ia*	2. H
Houttuy'n*ia*	2. 1. O
Hòv*ea*	6. 1. F
Hovèn*ia*	10. E
Hòy*a*	9. 18. A
Hudsòn*ia*	6. D
Hyænánche	6. E
Hydrángea	16. D
Hydropéltis	O
*H*yoscy'amus	16. E
*H*ypéricum	6. E
Hypocaly'ptus	6. F
Hypoéstes	16. E
Hypolæ'na	2. 1. F
Hypóxis	2. 1. F
Hy'ptis	16. 1. E
I.	
*I*bèris	17. A
I'lex	10. E
Illícium	4. 10. E
Imhòfia	2. I
Indigófera	6. 1. F
Ipomœ'a	7. A
Ipomópsis	1. A
Isopétalum	8. I
Isopògon	10. I
I'xia	2. 1. G
Ixòdia	16. F
J.	
Jacksòn*ia*	6. 10. F
*J*asmìnum	17. A
Jenkinsòn*ia*	8. I
Jonídium	6. F
Justícia	6. A
K.	
Kalanchòe	8. H
Kennèd*ia*	7. F
Kér*ria*	17. A
Kiggelàr*ia*	10. E
Kíngia	3. 1. H
Knowltòn*ia*	2. 1. E
Knóx*ia*	16. F
Kolbèa	2. 1. H
L.	
Lachenàl*ia*	2. 1. G
Lachnæ'a	6. D
Lagerstrœ'm*ia*	7. A
Lambért*ia*	12. I
Lanària	2. F
Lárr*ea*	14. F.
Lasiopétalum	10. F
Laurophy'llus	10. E
*L*aúrus	10. E
Lavándula	17. A
Lavatèr*a*	10. 1. E
Lebéck*ia*	6. F
Lechenaúlt*ia*	16. I
Leonòtis	17. A
*L*eóntice	2. 1. E
*L*epídium	17. 1. A
Leptocárpus	2. F
Leptomèria	10. E
Leptospérmum	6. 1. F
Lepyròdia	2. F
Lespedèz*a*	6. E
Lessért*ia*	6. 1. F
Leucadéndron	12. C
Leucèria	1. 19. E
Leucocóryne	1. I
Leucopògon	6. F
Leucospérmum	12. C
Leucostémma	16. K
Leysèr*a*	16. E
Liàtris	2. 1. A
Libértia	2. 1. E
Lichtensteín*ia*	1. E
Lidbéck*ia*	17. A
Lightfoót*ia*	16. E
*L*igústrum	4. 6. E
*L*ímeum	16. F
Linària	16. F
Lincònia	6. K
Lindsæ'*a*	2. 1. E
*L*ìnum	16. E
Lipària	6. E
Líppi*a*	17. A
Lissánthe	6. I
Lobèl*ia*	17. A
Loddigès*ia*	6. F
Logàn*ia*	10. F
Lomària	2. 1. E
Lomàtia	12. F
Lonicèr*a*	4. 17. A
Lophospérmum	17. 1. A
*L*òtus	17. 1. A
Loueìr*a*	6. E
Lucùl*ia*	7. I
Ly'chnis	17. A
*L*y'cium	10. E
Lyóns*ia*	6. E
Lyperánthus	2. E
Lysinèma	14. D
Ly'thrum	17. A
M.	
Macbrídea	16. F
Maclùr*a*	10. I
Magnòl*ia*	5. 10. E
Mahérn*ia*	16. E
*M*álva	17. 1. A
Manùlea	17. A
Márica	2. 1. F
*M*arrùbium	17. A
Marsdèn*ia*	6. F
Massòn*ia*	2. 1. H
Matáxa	17. A
Mathìol*a*	17. A
Maurándy*a*	1. 17. A
Maùria	14. E
Máytenus	14. E
Medicàgo	1. 17. A
Melaleùca	10. F
Melananthèra	16. E
Melanósticta	6. F
*M*elánthium	2. 1. F
Melasphæ'rula	2. G
*M*èlia	10. 1. E
Meliánthus	17. A
Mélichrus	6. H
Melícope	14. E
Melicy'tus	14. E
Menispérmum	16. E
Mentzèl*ia*	6. F
Mesembryánthemum	8. N
*M*éspilus	10 E
Metalàsia	16. K
Metrosidèros	10. E
Michaúx*ia*	1. A
Micròdon	6. H
Microlòma	6. E
Mikàn*ia*	17. A
Míll*ea*	2. F
Mimètes	10. L
*M*ímulus	1. 17. A
Mirbèl*ia*	6. 1. H
Mitrasácme	1. K
Mniàrum	1. 6. F
Monótoca	6. F
Monsòn*ia*	2. 8. I
Montín*ia*	16. E
Moræ'*a*	2. 1. G
Morìn*a*	2. 1. A
Morphíxia	2. G
Múndia	6. D
Muràlt*ia*	6. D
Murrày*a*	6. I
Mussæ'nda	6. E
Músschia	1. E
Mutís*ia*	17. A
Mylocàryum	10. E
Myóporum	6. E
*M*yrìca	6. 1. E
*M*y'rsine	6. E
Myrsiphy'llum	2. F
*M*y'rtus	14. B
N.	
Nandìna	10. E
Nebèlia	6. D
*N*emèsia	17. A
Nephròdium	2. 1. E
Nerìn*e*	2. 1. L
*N*èrium	9. A
Nicot*iàna*	1. A
Niebùhr*ia*	14. E
Niphóbolus	2. 1. F
Nivèn*ia*	12. H
Nócc*a*	16. F
Notelæ'a	10. F
Nothochlæ'na	2. 1. E
*N*ymphæ'a	2. 1. O
O.	
Ocòtea	10. L
O'cymum	17. A
Œdèr*a*	17. A
*Œ*nothèra	1. 2. 17. A
O'lea	10. E
Olínia	14. E
Omalánthes	16. E
*O*nònis	1. 6. E
*O*nóseris	17. A
*O*nósma	17. A
Opercularia	16. E
*O*phiopògon	2. A
O'phrys	2. E
O'rchis	2. E
*O*ríganum	16. E
*O*rnithógalum	2. F
Ornithoglóssum	2. F
Orthóceras	2. I
Orthrosánthes	2. 1. E
Osmìtes	17. A
Osteospérmum	17. A
*O*sy'ris	10. E
*O*thónna	17. A
Otídia	8. H
Otóptera	6. E
O'xalis	2. 1. H
Oxy'baphus	1. F
Oxylòbium	6. 1. F
Ozothámnus	16. E
P.	
Pachidéndron	3. 18. N
Pachypòdium	8. I
*P*æònia	20. A
Pallàs*ia*	17. A
*P*ànax	16. E
*P*ancràtium	2. 1. I
Paróchetus	16. E
*P*arony'chia	16. E
Passerìna	6. D
Passiflòra	7. E
Patagónula	16. E
Patersòn*ia*	2. 1. F
Pavòn*ia*	1. 6. A
Pelargònium	16. G
Penæ'*a*	6. F
Pentatáxis	16. K
Péntz*ia*	17. A
Peráltea	17. A
Persoón*ia*	10. H
Petalécte	16. K
Petámenes	2. G
Petróphila	10. H

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.

Peyroùsia	2. G
*P*halángium	2. 1. F
*P*harnàce*um*	16. F
Phebàlium	6. K
Philothèca	6. K
*P*hlòmis	17. A
*P*hœ`nix	1. 3. C
Phœnócoma	1. D
*P*hórmium	2. A
Photínia	10. 5. E
Phycélla	2. 1. H
*P*hy′lica	6. D
Phy′llis	6. E
Phyllocládus	14. F
Phyllolòbium	6. E
Phymàtánthus	6. 8. H
Phy′salis	17. 1. A
Phytolácca	1. 17. A
Pileánthus	6. I
Pimelèa	6. 1. D
Pincknèy*a*	6. E
*P*ìnus	6. E
Piquèri*a*	17. A
Pisò*nia*	6. E
*P*istàcia	10. E
Pittósporum	10. E
Plagiánthus	7. A
Plagiólobum	6. 1. F
*P*lantàgo	19. A
Platylòbium	16. 1. F
Plectránthus	8. A
Plectrònia	10. E
Pleurándra	6. F
Plócama	10. E
*P*lumbàgo	7. A
Podaly′ri*a*	6. 1. E
Podánthus	17. 1. A
Podocárpus	10. E
Podólepis	2. 1. E
Podolòbium	6. 1. H
Podópterus	16. E
Pogònia	2. D
Polycárpæa	16. E
*P*oly′gala	7. K
*P*olypòdium	2. 1. F
Poly′spora	14. 1. F
Pomadérris	6. 1. E
Poncelèt*ia*	6. D
Poranthèra	6. F
Porlièr*a*	14. E
Portulacària	8. N
*P*otèrium	17. A
*P*ràsium	17. A
Prasophy′llum	2. H
Priestlèy*a*	6. F
Prismatocárpus	16. E
Prostanthèra	16. E
Pròte*a*	14. I
Psoràlea	6. 1. E
*P*tèris	2. 1. F
Pterònia	16. E
Pteróstylis	2. H
Pterygòdium	2. H
Pultenæ`*a*	6. F
*P*ùnica	10. E
Purgòsea	8. N
*P*yrèthrum	17. A
R.	
Ráfnia	1. 6. F
Raphiólepis	10. E
Raspàli*a*	6. D
Reaumùri*a*	16. F
Reevès*ia*	16. F
Relhàn*ia*	17. A
Requièn*ia*	6. E
*R*esèda	17. 1. A
Réstio	2. D
Retanílla	6. F
Rétz*ia*	6. A
Rhagòdia	16. E
*R*hámnus	10. E
Rhipidodéndron	8. N
*R*hododéndron	1. 4. D
*R*hús	10. E
Rynchòsia	6. E
Richárd*ia*	2. A
*R*ícinus	1. A
Ripógonum	6. 2. F
Rochèa	8. N
Roéll*a*	1. 6. F
Roepèria	6. F
*R*òsa	17. A
*R*osmarìnus	16. E
Royèn*a*	10. E
*R*ùbus	17. A
Ruéll*ia*	17. A
Rulíngi*a*	16. 1. F
Rus`cus	2. A
*R*ùta	17. A
S.	
Sagerètia	14. L
Sagittària	2. O
Salicórnia	17. A
Salpiglóssis	1. E
*S*álvia	17. A
*S*amòlus	16. E
Sántalum	6. E
Sarcocaúlon	16. H
Sarcocócca	15. E
Sarcophy′llum	6. E
Saturèja	17. A
*S*aty′rium	2. F
Scabiòsa	17. 1. A
Scæ′vola	16. E
Schelhammèr*a*	2. E
*S*chìnus	10. E
Schizándra	10. F
Schœ′pf*ia*	14. E
Schòt*ia*	10. E
Schránk*ia*	6. E
Sclerothámnus	6. F
Scótt*ia*	6. F
Scutellària	17. A
Secamòne	6. A
*S*elàgo	16. E
Sellò*a*	17. 1. A
*S*empervìvum	8. N
Senác*ia*	14. E
*S*enècio	17. A
Séptas	2. F
*S*eràpias	2. 1. F
Seríng*ia*	6. 1. F
Seríssa	6. E
Serpícula	16. F
Serrùri*a*	12. H
Sersalís*ia*	6. F
Seymèr*ia*	2. H
*S*ìda	6. 1. A
*S*iderìtis	17. A
Sideróxylon	14. E
Silène	17. A
Símsi*a*	12. I
*S*isy′mbrium	17. A
*S*mìlax	2. 10. E
*S*olànum	1. 6. A
*S*ónchus	17. A
Sophòra	14. I
Sorocéphalus	14. I
Souláng*ia*	6. K
Sowerbæ`*a*	2. D
Sparáxis	2. G
Sparrmánn*ia*	6. E
Spatalánthus	2. H
Spatálla	14. I
Spermáxyrum	14. F
Sphácele	17. A
Sphærolòbium	6. 1. F
Sphenógyne	17. A
Sphenótoma	14. D
Spielmánn*ia*	17. A
Spigèl*ia*	16. E
Spirálepis	8. K
Spreikèlia	2. L
Sprengèl*ia*	6. D
Staàv*ia*	6. D
*S*tàchys	8. A
Stackhoús*ia*	16. F
Stæhelìn*a*	17. A
Stárke*a*	17. A
*S*tátice	2. 1. F
Staurocánthus	1. 6. E
Stenanthèra	6. 1. H
Stenocárpus	10. F
Stenochìlus	6. F
Stenomìson	1. 2. H
Stenospérmum	6. F
Stercùlia	10. E
Stèv*ia*	16. F
Stillíng*ia*	17. A
Stobæ`*a*	17. A
*S*tœ`be	17. A
Stokès*ia*	17. A
Strelítz*ia*	3. 1. C
Streptanthèra	2. G
Streptocárpus	1. F
Strumària	2. 1. G
Struthìola	6. D
Styländra	2. 1. D
Stylídium	1. 2. F
Stypándra	2. 1. F
Styphèlia	6. K
Sutherlánd*ia*	2. E
Swainsòn*ia*	16. 1. E
Sympièza	6. D
Sy′mplocos	10. E
Syncárpha	16. F
Synnòt*ia*	2. G
T.	
Tanacètum	17. A
Tarchonánthus	17. A
Tasmánnia	14. I
Taxánthema	16. 1. F
Técoma	7. E
Trèdia	17. 1. A
Telopèa	13. 1. H
Templetòn*ia*	6. F
Tephròsia	6. 1. E
Tephrothámnus	6. 1. F
Testudinària	2. I
Tetragònia	8. N
Tetranthèra	10. F
Tetrathèca	6. F
*T*eùcr*ium*	17. A
Thàl*ia*	2. O
Thámnea	6. D
Thamnochórtus	2. K
Thely′mitra	2. H
*T*hèsium	16. F
Thomàs*ia*	6. E
*T*hùja	6. E
*T*hy′mbra	17. A
*T*hy`mus	17. A
Thysanòtus	2. 1. F
Tittmánn*ia*	6. D
Tòde*a*	2. 1. E
Tournefórt*ia*	17. 1. A
Trachèlium	17. 1. A
Trachymène	1. 16. E
Tràpa	1. O
Trevò*a*	14. E
Trichocéphalus	6. K
Trichonèma	2. H
Tristània	14. F
Tritòma	2. D
Tritònia	2. G
Trochocárpa	6. K
Tropæ`olum	17. A
Tulbàgh*ia*	2. 1. F
*T*ussilàgo	2. A
U.	
U′lmus	10. A
Uropétalon	2. 1. G
V.	
*V*accínium	6. D
Vallisnèr*ia*	O
Vallòt*a*	1. 2. I
Vascò*a*	6. 1. B
Vellè*ia*	1. F
Veltheìm*ia*	2. 18. B
*V*erbèna	17. A
Verbesìna	17. 1. A
Verónica	17. A
Verticórdia	6. F
Vést*ia*	16. E
Vibórg*ia*	6. F
*V*ibúrnum	10. B
*V*ícia	17. A
Vieusseùx*ia*	2 G
Villárs*ia*	1. 2. O
Viminària	1. 6. F
*V*ìola	17. A
Virgíli*a*	6. E
Vìsme*a*	10. E
*V*ìtex	6. E
W.	
Wachendórf*ia*	2. 1. F
Wahlenbérg*ia*	2. 1. E
Watsòn*ia*	2. 1. H
Weinmánn*ia*	14. E
Westríng*ia*	6. F
Wibórgea	6. E
Wigándia	16. E
Willdenòv*ia*	2 F
Willemèt*ia*	6. E
Witsèn*ia*	2. 1. D
Woodwárd*ia*	2. 1. E
X.	
Xanthorrhæ`a	2. E
Xanthòsia	16. F
Xenopòma	16. E
Xeròtes	2. E
Xylomèlum	13. H
*X*y`ris	2. D
Xysmalòbium	6. E
Y.	
Yúcca	3. B
Z.	
Zaluzàn*ia*	17. A
Zanthóxylum	14. E
Zapàn*ia*	17. A
Zièr*ia*	6. F
Zízyphus	10. E
Zygophy′llum	16. E

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS.

A.	
Acàcia	6. 1. A
A'cer	21. A
Adenocárpus	4. 1. A
Æ'sculus	5. 4. A
Ailántus	2. A
A'lnus	4. 1. A
Amelánchier	4. 5. A
Ammy'rsine	4. 1. D
Amórpha	4. 21. A
Ampelópsis	4. 21. A
Amy'gdalus	1. 5. A
Anagy`ris	4. 1. A
Andrómeda	4. 1. C
Arália	21. A
Araùcaria	6. A
A'rbutus	1. 5. 4. A
Arctostáphylos	4. 2. D
Aristolóchia	2. A
Aristotèlia	10. 4. A
Armenìaca	5. B
Arònia	4. 1. A
Artemísia	20. A
Asimina	4. A
Astrágalus	19. 1. A
Atragène	19. 1. A
A'triplex	19. A
Aúcuba	19. A
Azàlea	4. 1. F
B.	
Báccharis	20. 4. A
Bérberis	20. 4. A
Bétula	5. 4. 1. A
Bignònia	2. 9. A
Bòrya	4. 20. A
Broussonètia	4. A
Búddlea	19. A
Bumèlia	6. A
Bupleùrum	19. A
Búxus	4. 3. 6. A
C.	
Callùna	4. 6. D
Calóphaca	4. 1. A
Calycánthus	4. E
Camèllia	10. A
Caragàna	5. 4. A
Cárpinus	1. 4. A
Càrya	4. 1. A
Castànea	5. 4. A
Catálpa	1. 2. A
Ceanòthus	1. 4. D
Celástrus	4. 2. A
Céltis	4. 1. A
Cephalánthus	4. 10. E
Cérasus	20. C
Ceratìola	6. D
Cércis	1. 4. A
Chimonánthus	4. 7. E
Chionánthus	1. 5. A
Cístus	1. 4. 21. A
Clématis	4. 1. A
Clèthra	4. 1. 10. C
Colútea	1. A
Comptònia	4. C
Corêma	4. 6. D
Coriària	2. A
Córnus	20. A
Coronílla	20. A
Córyllus	1. 4. A
Cotoneáster	1. 5. A
Cupréssus	1. 19. A
Cydònia	17. A
Cy'tisus	1. 5. A
D.	
Dáphne	5. F
Darlingtònia	2. 6. F
Decumària	6. A
Diervílla	3. A
Diospy`ros	1. 4. A
Diòtis	4. 19. A
Dírca	1. 4. D
F.	
Elæágnus	4. 21. A
E'mpetrum	4. 1. 6. D
E'phedra	4. 3. A
Epigæ`a	4. 6. D
Erìca	4. 6. D
Eriobótrya	6. C
Escallòniæ	14. E
Euónymus	1. 20. A
F.	
Fàgus	5. A
Fontanèsia	4. 19. A
Fothergílla	4. D
Fráxinus	1. 5. A
Fúchsia	16. A
G.	
Gaulthèria	2. 4. 1. D
Genísta	1. 4. A
Gledítschia	1. A
Gordònia	4. 10. E
Gymnócladus	2. A
H.	
Halèsia	2. 4. A
Halimodéndron	1. 5. A
Hamamèlis	4. A
Hédera	4. 21. A
Heliánthemum	19. 1. A
Hibíscus	1. 4. 19. A
Hippóphae	4. 2. A
Hudsònia	4. 6. D
Hydrángea	20. A
Hypéricum	19. 1. A
Hyssòpus	19. C
I.	
I`lex	5. 12. A
Illícium	4. 6. D
I'tea	4. D
I'va	4. 20. A
J.	
Jasmìnum	4. 19. A
Júglans	1. B
Juníperus	1. 19. C
K.	
Kálmia	4. 1. F
Kérria	19. A
Kölreutèria	4. 2. A
L.	
Laúrus	4. 1. A
Lavándula	20. A
Lèdum	4. 1. C
Ligústrum	20. A
Liquidámbar	4. A
Liriodéndron	1. A
Lonicèra	20. A
Ly'cium	3. 19. A
Lyònia	1. 4. D
M.	
Maclùra	4. A
Magnòlia	4. 1. F
Malachodéndron	4. 10. D
Medicàgo	1. 17. A
Menispérmum	2. 20. A
Menzièsia	4. 1. 6. D
Méspilus	1. 5. A
Mitchélla	4. D
Mòrus	4. 1. A
Myrìca	1. 4. C
My'rtus	14. A
N.	
Négundo	4. 1. A
Nitrària	4. 6. C
Ny'ssa	4. 1. A
O.	
Œnóplia	4. 20. A
O`lea	4. 10. B
Onònis	1. 4. A
O'rnus	1. 5. A
O'strya	1. 4. A
Osy`ris	4. 19. A
Otánthus	20. C
Oxycóccus	4. 1. D
Pæònia	21. B
Paliùrus	4. 2. A
Passiflòra	9. A
Pàvia	1. 4. 5. B
Períploca	4. 19. A
Philadélphus	4. 3. A
Phlòmis	4. A
Pincknèya	6. E
Pìnus	1. 10. C
Piptánthus	1. 4. 14. B
Pistàcia	4. 6. A
Pittósporum	10. A
Planèra	4. C
Plátanus	20. A
Pópulus	20. 2. A
Potentílla	1. 20. A
Prìnos	4. 1. A
Prùnus	4. 5. A
Ptèlea	1. 4. A
Pùnica	4. 20. A
Py`rus	1. 5. A
Q.	
Quércus	1. 5. A
R.	
Raphiólepis	14. A
Rhámnus	4. A
Rhododéndron	4. 1. D
Rhodòra	4. 1. D
Rhús	4. 20. A
Rìbes	20. A
Robínia	4. 1. A
Ròsa	4. 5. A
Rosmarìnus	19. A
Rùbus	4. 20. A
Rúscus	3. A
S.	
Salisbùria	4. A
Sàlix	20. A
Sambùcus	20. 1. A
Santolìna	20. A
Saturèja	1. 20. A
Shephérdia	4. 3. 10. E
Smìlax	2. A
Sophòra	1. A
Spártium	4. 1. A
Spiræ`a	4. 20. A
Staphylèa	20. 1. A
Stuártia	4. C
Sty`rax	4. 1. F
Symphòria	20. A
Syrínga	4. 3. A
T.	
Támarix	20. A
Táxus	1. A
Técoma	2. A
Thùja	1. A
Tília	4. A
U.	
U'lex	1. 20 F
U'lmus	1. 4. 5. A
V.	
Vaccínium	4. 6. 1. C
Vibúrnum	4. 19. A
Vìtex	4. A
Vìtis	4. 11. A
W.	
Wistària	4. 7. A
X.	
Xanthorhìza	3. A
Xylophy'lla	4. 10. A
Z.	
Zanthóxylum	10. 2. A
Zízyphus	10. 2. A

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

A.	
Abrònia	19. C
Acæ`na	17. A
*A*cánthus	2. 1. A
*A*cárna	2. 1. A
A'ceras	1. N
Aceràtes	2. 1. C
*A*chillè*a*	2. A
A`chlys	2. 1. A
Acilèpis	2. 1. A
A`ci*s*	2. 1. C
*A*conìtum	2. 1. A
A'corus	2. 1. A
*A*ctæ`*a*	2. 1. A
Actinocárpus	1. O
A'cynos	16. 1. F
Adenàrium	1. C
Adenóphora	1. B
Adenóstyles	2. 1. A
Adenotríchia	2. 1. A
*A*diántum	2. 1. C
Adlùmia	1. A
Adòni*s*	1. 2. A
Adóxa	2. 1. A
Æ'gilops	1. B
Ægopòdium	2. A
Æthionèma	16. 1. F
*A*gasy'llis	1. A
Agathy'rsus	2. 1. A
Agrimònia	2. A
Agrostémma	1. 2. A
*A*gróstis	2. C
A'juga	2. 1. A
Alchemílla	1. 2. A
Alètris	2. 1. D
Alhàgi	1. C
*A*lísma	1. O
Alliària	1. A
Alliòni*a*	17. 2. A
A'llium	2. A
*A*lopecùrus	2. 1. A
Alstrœmèri*a*	2. A
*A*lthæ`a	1. A
*A*ly'ssum	17. 1. A
Amary'lli*s*	2. A
Amblìrion	2. 1. D
A'mmi	1. A
Ammòbium	1. C
Amsòni*a*	17. 2. A
Anacámptis	1. N
*A*nagállis	17. A
Anántherix	2. 1. D
*A*narrhìnum	1. A
Anastática	17. A
*A*nchùsa	1. A
Ancístrum	3. 1. E
*A*ndrósace	1, 2. I
Andry`ala	2. A
*A*nemòne	2. 1. B
*A*nèthum	1. A
Angélica	1. B
Anísodus	2. 1. A
Antennària	2. A
A'nthemis	2. 1. A
Antholy`za	2. C
Anthoxánthum	1. B
*A*nthríscus	1. A
*A*nthy'llis	1. A
*A*ntirrhìnum	17. 1. A
*A*párgia	1. A
Aphyllánthes	2. 1. D
A`pios	2. A
*A*pócynum	3. A
Aquilègia	1. A
A'rabis	1. 17. A
Aràlia	1. A
Archangélica	1. A
Archemòra	1. E
Aremònia	2. 1. A
Arenària	1. 16. F
Arethùs*a*	2. D
Arèti*a*	2. A
Argemòne	1. A
*A*ristolòchia	2. 1. A
A'rnica	1. 2. B
Arnopògon	1. A
Arnóseris	1. C
*A*rtemísi*a*	2. 1. A
A`rum	2. A
*A*rúndo	1. D
A'sarum	2. A
*A*sclèpia*s*	2. 1. A
*A*spáragus	1. 2. A
Aspérula	2. 1. A
*A*sphódelus	2. A
Aspídium	2. 1. A
*A*splènium	1. 2. A
A'ster	3. A
Asterocéphalus	1. A
Astílbe	2. 1. A
*A*strágalus	1. A
Astrántia	2. 1. A
*A*thamánta	1. A
*A*tráctylis	1. A
A'trop*a*	1. A
Aubrièti*a*	2. 17. A
Audibértia	17. 1. A
*A*vèna	1. C
B.	
Babiàna	2. C
*B*allòta	1. 2. A
*B*alsamìta	3. A
Baptísia	1. 2. A
Barbarè*a*	3. 17. A
Barkhaùsia	1. A
Barnárdi*a*	2. C
Bártsi*a*	2. D
Bátschi*a*	2. 1. A
Belladónna	2. A
*B*éllis	2. A
Béllium	2. A
Berárdi*a*	1. 2. A
Beringèri*a*	1. 2. A
Berterò*a*	17. 1. A
*B*èta	1. A
*B*etónica	3. A
Biscutélla	1. E
*B*léchnum	2. 1. F
Boltòni*a*	3. A
*B*oràgo	2. 1. A
Botry'chium	2. 1. E
*B*rássica	1. A
Brày*a*	1. 2. A
*B*rìza	2. 1. B
Brodiæ`*a*	2. A
*B*ròmus	2. 1. B
*B*ryònia	2. 1. A
Buchnèr*a*	1. F
Bulbocòdium	2. A
*B*ùnias	1. 17. A
*B*ùnium	1. A
*B*uphthálmum	3. A
*B*upleùrum	1. A
Bùtomus	1. 2. O
C.	
*C*acàlia	3. A
*C*àchrys	1. A
Cakìle	1. A
*C*alamagróstis	1. 2. C
*C*alamíntha	17. 1. A
Calceolària	1. 2. 17. A
*C*álla	1. 2. O
Callióp sis	1. 2. A
Callísace	1. A
Calochórtus	1. 2. C
Calopògon	2. D
Calostémma	2. C
*C*áltha	1. 2. A
Calyp'so	2. 1. F
Calystègia	1. 2. A
Campánula	1. 2. A
*C*ánna	1. 2. A
Cardámine	2. 1. A
*C*árduus	1. 2. A
*C*àrex	1. D
Carlì*na*	1. A
*C*arpèsium	1. A
Cárthamus	1. 2. A
*C*ássia	1. 2. A
*C*atanánche	1. 2. A
*C*entaurèa	1. 3. A
Centránthus	1. A
Centrocárpha	1. 2. A
Cephalóphora	16. E
Cerástium	1. 3. B
Ceratophy'llum	1. O
Céterach	1. 2. N
*C*hærophy'llum	1. A
Chamælírium	1. 2. D
Chamæ`rion	2. 1. A
Chamórchis	1. N
Chaptàli*a*	2. A
Cheilánthes	1. 2. E
Cheiránthus	17. A
*C*helidònium	1. A
Chelòne	3. 17. A
Cherlèri*a*	2. 17. F
Chimáphila	6. D
Chondrílla	2. 1. C
*C*hrysánthemum	3. 1. A
*C*hrysócoma	2. A
Chrysópsis	2. 1. A
Chrysoplènium	2. E
*C*ichòrium	1. B
*C*icùta	1. C
Cimicífuga	1. 2. A
Cinerària	2. A
*C*ircæ`*a*	3. A
*C*írsium	1. 2. A
Clàdium	1. D
Claytòni*a*	1. E
*C*lématis	1. 2. A
*C*linopòdium	1. 2. A
*C*nídium	1. A
Cochleària	1. 17. A
*C*ólchicum	2. 1. B
Collinsòni*a*	2. A
Comándra	1. 2. A
*C*ómarum	1. 16. D
Commelìn*a*	2. 1. A
Convallària	2. A
*C*onvólvulus	2. 1. A
*C*ony`za	2. 1. A
Cóptis	1. 2. D
Corallorrhìza	1. D
Coreópsis	2. A
*C*órnus	2. D
Coronílla	1. 2. E
Corrigìola	1. A
Cortùs*a*	2. 1. A
*C*orydàlis	2. 1. A
*C*rámbe	2. 1. A
*C*rèpis	1. 2. A
*C*rìnum	2. G
Cristària	2. 1. D
*C*ríthmum	1. C
*C*ròcus	2. 1. A
Crucianélla	2. 1. A
*C*ucùbalus	2. 1. A
Cunìla	17. 1. 2. A
*C*y'clamen	1. A
Cymbària	1. A
Cynánchum	2. 1. F
*C*y'nar*a*	1. 2. A
Cy'nodon	1. 2. D
*C*ynoglóssum	1. 2. A
Cynosùrus	1. B
Cypélla	1. 2. H
*C*ypèrus	2. 1. A
Cypripèdium	1. D
Czácki*a*	1. 2. A
D.	
*D*áctylis	1. B
Dáhli*a*	2. 1. B
Dalibárd*a*	2. E
Datísca	2. A
*D*aúcus	1. A
*D*elphínium	2. 1. A
Dentària	1. 2. A
Diánthus	17. 1. M
*D*iapénsia	2. D
*D*ictámnus	1. A
Digitàlis	1. A
Digràphis	2. A
Dioscòre*a*	2. A
Diphyllèia	2. A
Diplócoma	1. 2. A
Diplostèphium	2. 1. D
Diplotáxis	1. A
*D*ípsacus	1. A
Dodárti*a*	1. 2. A
Dodecàtheon	2. B
Dorónicum	2. A
Dory'cnium	2. 1. E
*D*ràba	1. 2. E
Dracocéphalum	2. A
Drósera	1. D
Drummóndi*a*	2. 1. A
Dry`as	16. 2. 1. D
Dry`pis	1. A
E.	
Echinàcea	1. 2. A
Echinóphora	1. C
*E*chìnops	1. 2. A
E`chium	1. A
*E*látine	1. D
Eleócharis	1. 2. D
E'lymus	1. B
Epilòbium	2. 1. A
*E*pimèdium	2. A

*E*pipáctis	2. E
*E*quisètum	3. A
Eránthis	2. A
Erigènia	1. A
*E*rígeron	2. 1. A
*E*rìnus	1. 2. E
Eriocaúlon	1. 3. D
Eriócoma	1. 17. A
Eriógonum	1. E
Erióphorum	1. 2. D
Eriophy′llum	2. 1. A
Eriosy′naphe	1. A
Eròdium	16. 1. G
Erpètion	1. 2. A
*E*ry′ngium	2. 1. C
*E*ry′simum	16. 1. E
Erythrònium	2. A
Eschschólt*zia*	1. 2. A
Eupatò*rium*	2. A
*E*uphórb*ia*	2. 1. A
Eùtoca	1. A
F.	
Falcària	1. A
Farsèt*ia*	16. E
Fèdia	2. 1. A
Ferràr*ia*	2. C
*F*érula	1. 2. A
Festùca	1. B
Fibígia	16. 1. C
Ficària	2. 1. A
Fimbrístylis	O
Fragària	2. A
Frankèn*ia*	17. 1. E
Frasèr*a*	1. 2. D
Fritillària	2. C
*F*umària	1. 2. A
Fúnk*ia*	2. A
G.	
Gàge*a*	2. C
Galánthus	2. A
Galárd*ia*	2. 1. D
Gàlax	2. D
Galèga	2. 1. A
Galeóbdolon	1. 2. A
*G*àlium	2. 1 A
Gaúra	1. A
Geissorhìza	2. C
*G*entià*na*	2. 1. A
*G*eràniu m	1. E
Gerárd*ia*	1. 16. D
Geropògon	1. 2. A
*G*èum	1. 2. A
Gillènia	2. 1. D
*G*ladìolus	2. C
*G*laúcium	1. A
*G*laúx	2. F
Glechòma	1. 2. A
Globulària	16. 1. C
Glycèria	1. D
Glycyrrhìza	2. 1. B
*G*naphàlium	2. 1. A
Gonólobus	1. 2. A
Goodyèr*a*	2. D
Gratìola	2. A
Grindèlia	19. 1. A
Gymnadènia	1. N
Gypsóphila	17. 1. A
H.	
Habenària	2. A
Habránthus	2. 1. L
Hacquètia	2. 1. D
*H*edy′sarum	2. 1. A
*H*elèn*ium*	2. A
Heliánthemum	2. 1. A
Heliánthus	1. A
Heliópsis	2. A
*H*ellèborus	2. 1. A
Helònias	2. 1. D
Helosciàdium	O
*H*emerocállis	2. B
Hepática	2. 1. C
*H*eraclè*um*	1. A
Herbért*ia*	1. H
Herminium	1. N
Herniària	16. 1. E
Herpéstis	1. 2. A
Hesperántha	2. G
*H*ésperis	2. A
Hesperocórdum	2. 1. C
Heteranthèra	1. O
Heuchèr*a*	2. A
*H*ibíscus	O
*H*ieràcium	2. 1. A
Hieróchloe	1. A
Hippocrèpis	1. C
*H*ippomárathrum	1. A
*H*ippùris	O
*H*ólcus	1. 2. C
Homèr*ia*	2. H
*H*órdeum	1. 2. C
Hosáck*ia*	1. C
Hottòn*ia*	2. O
Houstòn*ia*	2. D
Hùmulus	2. 1. B
Hutchinsòn*ia*	17. F
*H*yacínthu*s*	2. C
Hydrástis	2. B
Hydròcharis	1. O
Hydrocótyle	2. D
Hydrophy′llum	3. A
Hymenophy′llum	2. 1. E
*H*yoscy`amus	2. 1. A
*H*yóseris	2. 1. A
*H*ypéricum	1. 2. A
*H*ypochæ`ris	1. A
Hypóxis	2. F
*H*yssòpus	1. 2. A
I.	
*I*bèris	19. A
*I*llécebrum	1. A
Imperatòria	1. A
I′nula	2. 1. A
Iresìne	2. E
I′ris	2. H
Isánthus	1. C
*I*sàtis	16. E
Isnárd*a*	2. 1. O
Isoètes	1. D
Isólepis	1. D
*I*sopy`rum	1. 2. A
I′xia	2. 1. C
Ixiolírion	2. 1. C
J.	
*J*asiòne	2. 16. D
Jasòn*ia*	1. A
Jeffersòn*ia*	1. 2. D
*J*úncus	1. 2. D
Jussieù*a*	1. 3. O
K.	
Kitaibèl*ia*	1. A
Kœlèr*ia*	1. 2. C
Kouìg*a*	1. A
Kundmánnia	1. A
L.	
Lachenàl*ia*	2. C
*L*actùca	1. 3. A
Lagóseris	1. A
*L*ámium	3. A
*L*apsàna	1. A
*L*aserpítium	1. A
*L*áthyrus	1. 2. A
Lavatèr*a*	2. 1. A
Lechè*a*	16. I
Leérs*ia*	2. 1. C
Leimánthium	1. 2. D
*L*eóntice	2. F
Leóntodon	1. 2. A
*L*eontopòdium	1. 2. D
Leonùrus	1. A
Lepechín*ia*	16. E
*L*epídium	16. 1. E
Leptándra	2. A
Leptánthus	2. D
Leptostélma	1. 2. A
Lespedèz*a*	1. B
Leucèria	1. A
Leucocóryne	2. 1. A
*L*eucójum	2. A
Leùze*a*	2. 1. A
Levísticum	1. A
Lewís*ia*	1. 2. C
Liàtris	1. 2. A
*L*igústicum	1. A
*L*ílium	2. D
Limnètis	1. B
Linària	16. 1. A
Linnæ`*a*	16. E
*L*ìnum	17. 1. A
Listèr*a*	2. A
*L*ithospérmum	17. 2. A
Lloy′d*ia*	2. 1. C
Lobèl*ia*	1. 2. A
*L*òlium	1. B
Lophánthus	2. 17. 1. A
Lophìola	2. D
Lophosciàdium	1. A
*L*òtus	1. 2. A
Ludwíg*ia*	1. 2. F
Lunària	2. 1. A
Lupinàster	1. B
*L*upìnus	2. 1. A
Lùzula	1. 2. B
Ly′chnis	17. 1. A
Lycopòdium	3. D
*L*ycópsis	1. A
Lycòpus	1. 2. A
Lygèum	1. 2. C
Lygodésmia	1. A
*L*ysimàchia	2. 17. A
*L*y`thrum	2. 17. A
M.	
Macleày*a*	2. 1. A
Macropòdium	17. A
Macrotòpis	1. 2. A
Macròtys	2. 1. A
Magy′daris	1. A
Maláxis	2. 1. F
*M*àlva	1. A
*M*andrágora	1. C
*M*arrùbium	2. 17. A
Marsháll*ia*	2. 16. E
Meconópsis	1. A
Medè*ola*	2. C
Medicàgo	1. A
Megacarpæ`a	1. C
*M*elánthium	2. 1. H
Melasphæ′rula	2. 1. C
Mélica	12. C
*M*elilòtus	1. A
Melíssa	2. A
Melíttis	1. 2. A
*M*énth*a*	3. A
*M*enyánthes	1. 2. O
*M*ercuri*àlis*	2. A
*M*èum	1. 2. A
*M*ílium	1. 2. C
*M*ímulus	2. A
Mirábilis	1. A
Mitélla	2. A
Mœhríng*ia*	2. F
Moluccélla	2. A
Momórdica	1. 2. A
Monárd*a*	2. A
Moræ`*a*	2. 1. C
Moricánd*ia*	1. 17. A
Muscàri	2. C
*M*yosòtis	16. 2. 1. E
*M*yriophy′llum	1. 2. O
*M*y′rrhis	1. 2. A
N.	
Napæ`a	1. 2. A
*N*arcíssus	2. C
*N*árdus	1. 2. D
Narthècium	1. 2. D
*N*astúrtium	1. 2. A
Neóttia	1. 2. N
*N*épeta	2. A
Nephròdium	1. 2. A
Nerìn*e*	1. 2. C
Nolìn*a*	1. 2. A
*N*ùphar	1. 2. O
Nuttáll*ia*	1. A
*N*ymphæ`a	1. 2. O
O.	
Œnánthe	1. O
Œnothèra	17. 1. 2. A
Omphalòdes	2. A
*O*nobry`chis	1. C
*O*noclèa	1. 2. E
*O*nònis	1. 2. A
*O*nopòrdum	1. A
*O*nósma	17. A
Onosmòdium	17. A
Ophioglóssum	1. 2. D
Ophiopògon	2. F
O′phrys	2. 1. N
O′rchis	2. 1. N
*O*ríganum	1. 2. A
*O*rnithógalum	2. C
Orníthopus	1. C
O′robus	1. 2. C
*O*róntium	2. C
Ortêg*ia*	17. A
Orvàla	1. 2. A
Oryzópsis	1. A
Osmórhiza	1. A
Osmúnd*a*	1. 2. E
Ostéricum	1. A
O′xalis	2. 1. A
Oxy′baphus	2. 1. A
Oxy′ria	1. 2. A
Oxy′tropis	1. C
P.	
Pachysándra	3. A
*P*æderòta	1. F
Pælímbia	1. A
*P*æòn*ia*	2. 1. C
*P*ànax	1. 2. A
*P*ancràtium	2. 1. C
*P*ánicum	1. 2. C
*P*apàver	1. 2. A

Pardánthus	2. 1. A
Parietària	8. N
Pàris	1. 2. C
Parnássia	2. 1. D
Parony'chia	16. 1. E
Párrya	2. A
Parthènium	2. 1. A
Pascàlia	16. E
Páspalum	1. 2. A
Pastinàca	1. A
Partrínia	1. A
Pediculàris	1. D
Péganum	17. A
Peltària	1. 17. A
Pénthorum	2. 17. C
Pentstèmon	17. A
Perdícium	2. A
Perlèbia	1. A
Petalostèmum	1. 2. A
Petrocállis	1. 2. E
Petromàrula	1. A
Petùnia	17. 1. A
Peucédanum	1. A
Phàca	1. A
Phacèlia	1. A
Phalángium	2. A
Phálaris	2. A
Phlèum	2. A
Phlòmis	1. 2. 17. A
Phlóx	17. B
Phry`ma	17. A
Phy'salis	2. 1. A
Physospérmum	1. A
Physostègia	2. A
Phyteùma	2. A
Phytoláeca	1. 17. A
Picrídium	2. 1. A
Picris	2. 1. A
Pilulària	1. O
Pimpinélla	1. A
Pinguícula	2. 1. D
Pìsum	1. 2. A
Plantàgo	1. 2. C
Platanthèra	2. 1. N
Platycòdon	17. 1. C
Platypétalum	2. 1. C
Platy'stylis	1. 2. A
Plèea	1. D
Pleurospérmum	1. A
Pòa	1. 2. C
Podophy'llum	2. 1. A
Pogònia	2. D
Polemònium	2. 1. A
Poly'gala	1. 2. D
Polygónatum	2. A
Poly'gonum	2. 1. A
Poly'mnia	2. 1. A
Polypòdium	2. B
Polypògon	1. 2. B
Potamogèton	1. O
Potentílla	1. 2. F
Potèrium	2. C
Prenánthes	1. 2. A
Prímula	2. A
Prunélla	2. A
Psoràlea	1. 17. C
Ptèris	2. 1. C
Pteroneùron	1. C
Pulmonària	2. A
Pulsatilla	2. 1. C
Puschkínia	2. 1. C
Pycnánthemum	2. 1. A
Pyrèthrum	2. A
Py'rola	2. 1. N
Pyxidanthèra	16. D
R.	
Ramónda	2. 1. E
Ranúnculus	2. 1. A
Ráphanus	1. C
Rapístrum	1. A
Resèda	2. 1. A
Rhapóntica	2. 1. A
Rhèum	1. 2. C
Rhéxia	2 D
Rhodìola	2. 1. A
Rhynchóspora	1. 2. D
Robértia	1. 2. C
Rùbia	2. A
Rùbus	2. D
Rudbéckia	1. 2. A
Rùmex	1. 2. A
Rùta	8. A
S.	
Sabbàtia	1. D
Sagittària	2. O
Salicórnia	1. 2. C
Salsòla	1. 2. C
Sálvia	1. A
Sambùcus	1. 3. A
Samòlus	2. A
Sanguinària	2. 1. C
Sanguisórba	2. A
Sanícula	2. 1. C
Sansevièra	2. A
Santolìna	2. 17. A
Saponària	2. 17. A
Sáracha	2. A
Sarcocápnos	2. 1. A
Sarracènia	2. I
Saturèja	1. 2. A
Saurùrus	1. 2. O
Saxífraga	2. 1. E
Scabiòsa	1. A
Scheuchzèria	1. D
Schiveréckia	1. 2. C
Schœ`nus	1. 2. D
Scílla	2. C
Scírpus	1. 2. D
Scleránthus	1. C
Scolopéndrium	1. 2. C
Scólymus	2. 1. A
Scopòlia	2. A
Scorzonèra	1. 2. A
Scrophulària	1. 17. 2. A
Scutellària	2. 1. A
Sèdum	8. 2. N
Selìnum	1. A
Sempervìvum	3. N
Senècio	2. 1. A
Seràpias	2. C
Serrátula	1. 2. A
Séseli	1. 2. C
Seslèria	2. 1. C
Sibbáldia	1. 16. E
Sibthórpia	2. E
Sìda	1. A
Sideránthus	1. 2. E
Sideritis	17. A
Sievérsia	1. 2. C
Silène	17. 1. A
Sìler	1. A
Sílphium	2. A
Sinàpis	1. A
Sìson	1. 2. C
Sisy'mbrium	17. 1. A
Sisyrínchium	1. 2. C
Sìum	1. D
Smilacìna	2. C
Smìlax	2. A
Smy'rnium	1. A
Solànum	1. 17. A
Soldanélla	2. 1. K
Solidàgo	2. A
Sónchus	2. A
Sophòra	1. 2. A
Sòrghum	1. 2. A
Sparáxis	2. C
Spargànium	1. 2. O
Spérgula	1. B
Spigèlia	16. E
Spiræ'a	2. D
Stàchys	1. 17. 2. A
Státice	1. 2. C
Stellària	1. 2. B
Sternbérgia	2. 1. C
Stevènia	1. C
Stèvia	16. E
Stìpa	1. 2. A
Stokèsia	1. 2. A
Stratiòtes	1. 2. O
Stréptopus	2. 1. C
Succìsa	2. 1. A
Swértia	2. 1. D
Symphiándra	1. 2. A
Sy'mphytum	2. 1. A
Symplocárpus	2. D
T.	
Tagètes	2. 1. A
Talìnum	1. 8. A
Tàmus	2. 1. A
Tanacètum	2. A
Taxánthema	2. 1. C
Telèphium	2. 16. E
Téllima	2. 1. A
Tephròsia	1. A
Tetragonólobus	1. A
Tetragonothèca	2. 1. A
Teùcrium	2. A
Thàlia	2. O
Thalíctrum	2. A
Thápsia	1. A
Thermópsis	1. 2. C
Thèsium	1. N
Thláspi	1. B
Thríncia	1. A
Thy`mus	17. 1. 2. A
Tiarélla	2. C
Tigrídia	2. 1. C
Tofièldia	2. D
Trachytélla	19. A
Tradescántia	2. A
Tragopògon	1. A
Trichóchloa	1. 2. A
Trichòdium	1. 2. B
Tricholæ`na	1. 2. B
Trichómanes	1. 2. E
Trichonèma	2. C
Trichóphorum	1. 2. D
Trientàlis	2. 1. A
Trifòlium	1. 2. B
Triglòchin	2. 1. O
Trigonélla	1. A
Tríllium	2. 1. D
Triòdia	1. 2. C
Triósteum	16. 2. A
Trípsacum	1. 2. C
Trisètum	1. 2. B
Triteleìa	2. H
Tríticum	1. 2. B
Trítoma	2. A
Tritònia	2. C
Trochisánthes	1. A
Tróllius	2. 1. A
Tróximon	1. A
Tùlipa	2. C
Turrìtis	1. 17. A
Tussilàgo	2. A
Ty`pha	2. 1. O
U.	
Umbilìcus	1. 2. N
Unìola	1. 2. B
Uropétalon	2. C
Urtìca	1. 2. A
Utriculària	2. D
Uvulària	2. 1. C
V.	
Valántia	1. 2. C
Valeriàna	1. 2. 17. A
Vallisnèria	1. O
Velèzia	1. A
Veràtrum	2. 1. C
Verbáscum	1. 2. A
Verbèna	2. 1. A
Verbesìna	2. A
Vernònia	2. B
Verónica	1. 2. 17. A
Vesicària	1. 17. A
Vícia	1. 2. A
Villársia	1. 2. O
Vínca	2. A
Vìola	2. 1. A
W.	
Wahlénbergia	2. 1. A
Waldsteìnia	2. E
Wallròthia	1. A
Watsònia	2. 1. C
Woódsia	1. 2. E
Woodwárdia	1. 2. A
Wulfènia	2. 1. C
X.	
Xerophy'llum	1. 2. D
Xeròtes	2. A
Xy'ris	2. 1. D
Y.	
Yùcca	3. A
Z.	
Zaluzània	8. A
Zephyránthes	2. C
Zigadènus	1. 2. D
Zizíphora	1. 17. A
Zygophy'llum	1. A

ANNUAL AND BIENNIAL PLANTS.

Abbreviations.

A. Annual. B. Biennial. H. Hardy. T. Tender.
G. Greenhouse. S. Stove. * Also Hardy.

A.	
Abùtilon *	S A
*A*cálypha *	G A
*A*cárna	H A
Achyránthes	G A
Acmélla *	S A
Acnìda	H A
A'cynos	H A B
Adòn*is*	H A
Æ'gilops	H A
Æ'rua	S B
*Æ*schynómene	S. A
Æthionèma	H A B
Æthùsa	H A
*A*gératum	H A
Agrostémma	H A
*A*gróstis	H A
*A*íra	H A
*A*izòon	H A B
A'juga	H A
Alchemilla	H A
*A*lopecùrus	H A
Alternanthèra	S A B
*A*lthæ'a *	S A B
*A*ly'ssum	H A
*A*marántus *	G A
*A*mbròsia	H A
Amethy'stea	T A
Ammánn*ia* *	S A
A'mmi	H A B
Amphérephis	T A
Amphicárpa	H A
Anácyclus	H A
*A*nagállis *	G A B
*A*narrhìnum	H B
Anastática	T A
*A*nchùsa	G A
Ancistrocárpus	T A
*A*ndráchne	H A
*A*ndròsace	H A
Andry'ala *	G A B
Aneilèma	S A
*A*nèthum	H A B
*A*ngélica	H B
Anisómeles	S A
A'noda	S G A
Antennària	H A
A'nthemis	H A B
*A*nthríscus	H A
*A*nthy'llis	H A
*A*ntirrhìnum	H A
Any'chia	H B
A'pium	H B
A'rabis	H A B
A'rachis	S G A
Archangélica	H A
A'rctium	H B
Arctòtis *	G A B
Arenària	H A B
Argemòne	H A B
Arnopògon *	G A B
Artèd*ia*	H A
*A*rtemís*ia*	H A B
*A*sperùgo	H A
Aspérula	H A
A'ster *	G A
Asterocéphalus	H A B
Asterólinon	H A
*A*strágalus	H A
Astydàmia	G B
*A*thamánta	H A
*A*thanàsia	T A
A'triplex	H A
*A*vèna	H A
A'xyris	H A
Ayèn*ia*	S B
B.	
*B*alsamìna	S G A
Baltimòr*a*	S G A
Barkhaùsia	H A B
Barlèr*ia*	S B
Bartòn*ia*	G A
Bárts*ia*	H A
Basélla	S A B
Bastárd*ia*	T A
Beckmánn*ia*	H A
*B*éllis	H A
Béllium	H A
Berteròa	H A
*B*èta *	G B
Bìdens *	S A
Biscutélla	H A
Bisérrula	H A
Bivon*æ'a*	H A
*B*lìtum	H A
*B*oràgo	H A
Bowlès*ia*	H A
*B*rássica	H A B
*B*rìza	H A
*B*ròmus	H A
Browáll*ia*	G A
*B*ryònia	S G A
Buffòn*ia*	H A
*B*ùnias	H A
*B*uphthálmum	H A
*B*upleùrum	H A
C.	
*C*acàlia *	S A
Cakile	H A
Calceolària	S G A
Caléndula *	T A
Camelìna	H A
Campánula	H A B
*C*ánnabis	H A
Caprària	S G A
Cápsicum	T A
*C*ardámine	H A B
Cardiospérmum	S A
*C*árduus	H A B
Carl*ìna*	H A
Carrichtèra	H A
Cárthamus	T A
*C*àrum	H B
*C*ássia *	S A B
Cassín*ia*	G A
*C*atanánche	H A
*C*aúcalis	H A
Celòsia	S A B
Céls*ia*	G A
*C*énchrus *	S G B
Cènia	T A
*C*entaurèa *	T A B
Centránthus	H A
*C*entúnculus	H A
Cerástium	H A
Ceratocárpus	H A
Ceratocéphalus	H A
*C*erínthe	H A B
*C*hærophy'llum	H A B
Chardínia	H A
Chasmònia	T A
Cheiránthus	H A B
Chenopòdium	H A
Chlòra	H A
Chlòris	S A
Chorìspora	H A
Chrysanthéllum	S A
*C*hrysánthemum *	T A
Chrysùrus	H A
*C*ìcer	H A
*C*ichòrium *	T A B
Cinerària	H A B
*C*írsium	H A B
Cladánthus	H A
Cladóstachys	S A
Clárk*ia*	H A
Claytòn*ia*	H A
Cleòme *	S A
*C*leònia	H A
Clintòn*ia*	H A
Clitòria	S A
Clypèola	H A
Cochleària	H A B
Còdon	G B
Coldèn*ia*	T A
Collíns*ia*	H A
Collòmia	H A
Commelìn*a*	H A
*C*ònium	H B
*C*onvólvulus *	G A B
*C*ony'za *	S A
*C*órchorus	S A
Coreópsis *	T A
*C*oriándrum	H A
Corispérmum	H A
Cornucòpiæ	T A
Coronílla	H A
Corrigìola	H A
*C*orydàlis	H A B
Cósmos	T A
Cótula *	S A
*C*rámbe	H A
Crássula	G A B
*C*rèpis *	G A B
Crotalària	S A B
Crucianélla	H A
Cry'psis	H A
Cryptostémma	T A
*C*ùcumis *	T A
*C*ucúrbita *	T A
*C*umìnum	H A
Cùphea *	G A B
Cyanòtis *	S A
*C*ynoglóssum *	G A B
Cynosùrus	H A
*C*ypèrus	H A
Cysticápnos.	T A
D.	
Dàle*a*	S A
Datùra *	S A
*D*aúcus	H A B
Deeríng*ia*	S A
*D*elphínium *	T A
Dentélla	T A
Desmánthus	S A B
Desmòdium	S A B
Diánthus	H A B
Didíscus	T A
Digitàlis	H B
Digitària *	T A
Dinèbra	H A
Dinètus	H A
Diplophy'llum	H A
Diplotáxis	H A
Dischísma *	G A B
Discopleùra	H A
*D*ólichos *	S A
*D*ràba	H A
Dracocéphalum	H A
E.	
Echinària	H A
Echinospérmum	HAB
E'chium	H A B
Eclípta	T A
*E*látine	H A
Eleusìn*e*	H A
Ellís*ia*	H A
Elshóltz*ia*	H A
E'lymus	H A
*E*rígeron *	G A B
Eròdium *	G A B
Erópbila	H A
*E*rùca	H A
Erucària	H A
E'rvum	H A
*E*ry'simum	H A B
Erythræ'a	H A
Erytholæ'na	H B
Eschschóltz*ia*	H A
Ethùlia	S A
Euclídium	H A
*E*uphórb*ia* *	G A B
Euphràsia	H A
Eùstoma	T A
Eùtoca	H A
Evólvulus	S G A
E'xacum	H A
F.	
Fagòn*ia*	G A
Farsèt*ia*	H A B
Fèdia	H A
*F*érula *	G B
Festùca	H A
Filàgo	H A
Flavèria	S A
Forskòl*ea*	T A
*F*umària	H A
G.	
Galactìtes	H A
*G*aleópsis	H A
Galinsòge*a*	T A
*G*àlium	H A
Garidéll*a*	H A
Gaúra *	T A B
*G*entiàn*a*	H A
*G*erànium	H A
Gerárd*ia*	H A B
Geropògon	H A

ANNUAL AND BIENNIAL PLANTS.

Ghíni*a*	S G A
Gíli*a*	H A
Gisèki*a*	S G A
*G*laúcium	H A
*G*lìnus	T A
Gly′cine	T B
*G*naphàlium *	G A B
Goldbàchi*a*	H A
*G*omphrèna	T A B
Gonocárpus	T A
Gortèri*a*	T A
*G*ossy′pium	S A B
Gránge*a* *	S A
Gratìola	S B
Gypsóphila	H A
H.	
Hasselquísti*a*	H A
Hebenstreìti*a*	G A B
*H*edeòma	H A
Hedyòtis	T A
*H*edy′pnois	H A
*H*edy′sarum	H A B
Heliánthemum	H A
Heliánthus	T A
Helióphila	T A
*H*eliotròpium *	S A B
Helmínthia	H A
*H*ésperis	H A B
Heterospérmum	T A
*H*ibíscus *	S A B
*H*ieràcium	H A
Híppia	S A
Hippocrèpis	H A
*H*olósteum	H A
*H*órdeum	H A B
Hùme*a* *	G A
Hunnemáni*a* *	G B
Hutchínsi*a*	H A
Hymenopáppus	G A
*H*yoscy`amus	H A B
*H*yóseris	H A
*H*ypécoum	H A
*H*ypochæ`ris	H A
Hy′ptis	S A B
I.	
*I*bèris	H A
Impàtiens	H A
Indigófera	S A B
I′nula *	S A
Ipomœ`a *	S A
Ipomópsis *	G A
*I*sàtis	H A B
*I*schæ`mum	T A
Isnárd*a*	H A
Isólepis	H A
*I*sopy`rum	H A
I′v*a*	S A
J.	
*J*asiòne	H A
*J*úncus	H A
Jussieù*a*	S B
Justíci*a*	S A
K.	
Kaulfússi*a*	T A
Kleìni*a*	S A
Knáppi*a*	H A
Knaúti*a*	H A
Kòchi*a*	H A
Kœ`leri*a*	H B
Kœnígi*a*	H A
Konìg*a*	H A
Krígi*a*	H A
L.	
Láblab *	S A
*L*actùca *	S A B
Lagásc*a* *	S A
Lagœ`cia	H A
Lagunè*a*	S A
Lagùrus	H A
*L*ámium	H A
Lantàna	S A
*L*appàgo	H A
*L*apsàna	H A
*L*áthyrus	H A
Lavándula	S G B
Lavatèr*a*	H A B
Lavènia	S A
Leérsi*a*	H A
Leonòtis	S A
Leonùrus *	S A B
*L*epídium	H A
Leptocarpæ`a	H A
Lessérti*a* *	G A
Lestibudèsi*a*	S B
*L*eùcas	S. A
*L*igústicum	H B
Limnócharis	S B
Limosélla	H A
Linària	H A
Lindérni*a*	H A
*L*ìnum	H A
*L*ithospérmum	H A
Loàsa	H A
Lobèli*a* *	G A B
Lœflíngi*a*	H A
*L*òlium	H A
Lopèzi*a* *	S A B
*L*òtus *	H A B
Ludwígi*a*	S A
Lúffa	S A
Lunària	H B
*L*upìnus	H A
Ly′chnis	H A
Lycopérsicum	T A
*L*ycópsis	H A
*L*ysimàchia	H A B
*L*y`thrum	H A
M.	
*M*àdi*a*	T A
*M*álachra	S A B
Malcòmi*a*	H A
*M*álope *	G A B
*M*álva	S A B
Manisùrus	T A
Manùlea	G A B
Marty′ni*a*	S G A
Mathìol*a* *	G A B
Matricària	H A
Màzus	T A
Medicàgo	H A
*M*elampòdium	S A
*M*elampy`rum	H A
Melananthèra	S B
*M*elilòtus	H A B
Melòchia	S A
*M*elóthria	T A
Meniòcus	H A
Mentzèli*a*	S A
*M*ercuri*àlis*	H A
Mesembryánthemum *	G A B
Michaúxi*a* *	S G B
Micróchloa	S G A
*M*ícropus	H A
*M*ílium	H A
Millèri*a*	S A
*M*ímulus	H A
Minuárti*a*	H A
Moénchi*a*	H A
*M*ollùgo *	G A B
Moluccélla	H A
Momórdica	S A
Monnièri*a*	S A
Monópsis	T A
Mónti*a*	H A
Moschósma *	S A
*M*y`agrum	H A
*M*yosòtis	H A
Myosùrus	H A
N.	
Nàma	S A
*N*árdus	H A
*N*astúrtium	H A
*N*emèsia *	G A
Nemóphila	T A
*N*épeta	H A
Nicándr*a*	H A
Nicoti*àna*	T A
Nigélla	H A
Nolàna	T A
Nòne*a*	H A
Notòceras *	G A
O.	
O′cymum *	S A B
*Œ*nánthe	H B
*Œ*nothèra	H A B
Olivèri*a*	H A
Omphalòdes	H A
*O*nobry`chis	H A
*O*nònis	H A
*O*nopórdum	H A B
Operculària	H A
*O*ríganum	T B
Orlày*a*	H A
Orníthopus	H A
Oróstachys	T A
Orthopògon	S B
*O*ry`za	S A
O′xalis *	G A
Oxy′tropis	H A
P.	
Palàvi*a*	T A
*P*ánicum	S A B
*P*apàver	H A B
Parietària *	S A
*P*arony′chia	H A
*P*arthènium	T A
*P*áspalum	S A B
*P*astinàca	H B
Pavòni*a*	S A
*P*éctis	S A
Pedàlium	S A
*P*ediculàris	H A
Pelargònium *	G A B
Penicillària *	S A
Pennisètum	H A
*P*entápetes	S A
*P*éplis	H A
Perílla	T A
Pérotis	S A
*P*etroselìnum	H A B
*P*eucédanum	G A
*P*hálaris	H A
*P*harnàce*um* *	G A
*P*hasèolus *	G A
Phílydrum	S A
*P*hlèum	H A
*P*hyllánthus	S A
Phy′salis	H A
Picrídium	H A
*P*ìcris	H A
Pimpinélla	H A B
*P*ìsum	H A
*P*lantàgo	G A B
Plectránthus	S A B
*P*òa	H A
Pocócki*a*	T A
Podólepis	T A
Pollíchi*a*	G A
Polycárpæa	H A
Polycárpon	H A
Polycnèmum	H A
*P*oly′gala	H A
*P*oly′gonum *	T A
Poly′mni*a*	S A
*P*ortulàca *	S A B
Prismatocárpus *	G A
Prunélla	H A
Psoràlea	S B
Pterocéphalus	H A
Pteroneùrum	H A
Purgòsea *	G B
*P*yrèthrum	T A
Q.	
Quèri*a*	H A
R.	
Radìola	H A
Ráfni*a*	G B
*R*anúnculus	H A
*R*áphanus	H A B
*R*apístrum	H A
Redoutè*a*	S A
*R*esèda *	G A B
Rhagadìolus	H A
Rhinánthus	H A
Richardsòni*a*	T A
*R*ícinus *	S A B
Ricòti*a*	T A
Roéll*a* *	G A
Ròthi*a*	H A
Rottbœ`lli*a*	H A
Rudbécki*a*	H A B
*R*ùmex	H A
S.	
Sabbàti*a*	H B
Sagìna	H A
Salicórnia	H A
Salpiglóssis *	G A
Salsòla	H A
*S*álvia *	G A B
Sanvitàli*a*	T A
Saponària	H A
Saròthra	H A
Saturèja	H A
*S*axífraga	H A
Scabiòsa *	S A B
*S*cándix	H A
Schizánthus *	G A B
Schizopétalon *	G A
Schkùhri*a*	T A
Schwéncki*a*	S A
Scleránthus	H A
Sclerocárpus	S A
*S*cólymus	H A
Scopària	S A
*S*corpiùrus	H A
Scorzonèra	H B
Scrophulària	H A B
Sebæ`*a*	T A
*S*ecàle	H A
*S*èdum	H A B

Sempervìvum *	G A
Senebièra	H A
Senecíllis	H A
Senècio *	G A B
Serìola	H A
Sésamum	S A
Sesbània	S A B
Séseli	H A B
Sesùvium	S A
Seymèria	H A
Sherárdia	H A
Sícyos	T A
Sìda *	G A B
Siderìtis	H A
Siegesbéckia	T A
Silène *	G A B
Sinàpis	H A B
Sìson	H A
Sisy′mbrium	H A B
Smíthia	S A
Smy′rnium *	S B
Sòja	S A
Solànum *	G A B
Solìva	T A
Sónchus	H A B
Sórghum	S A B
Spanánthe	S A
Speculària	H A
Spérgula	H A
Spermacòce *	S A B
Sphæránthus	G A
Sphenógyne	H A
Spigèlia	G A
Spilánthes	S A B
Spinàcia	H A
Sporóbolus	T A
Stàchys	H A
Stachytárpheta	S A B
Stellària	H A
Stevènia	H A
Stìpa	H A
Subulària	H A
Succòwia	H A
Synedrélla	S A
T.	
Tagètes	T A
Talìnum *	S A B
Tanacètum	H A
Teèdia	G A
Teesdàlia	H A
Tephròsia	S G A
Tetragònia	G A B
Tetragonólobus	H A
Teùcrium *	S A B
Thely′gonum	H A
Thláspi	H A B
Thríncia	H A
Tillæ̀a	H A
Tòlpis	H A
Tordy′lium	H A
Tourréttia	S A
Trachèlium	G A
Tradescántia	S A
Tràgia	S G A
Tragopògon	H A
Tràpa	H A
Triánthema	S A
Tríbulus *	S A
Trichodésma *	S A
Trichosánthes	S A
Trichostèma	H A
Trifòlium	H A B
Trigonélla *	S A B
Trípsacum	S A
Triptílion	T A
Trisètum	H A
Tríticum	H A
Triumfétta	T A
Tropæ̀olum	H A
Turnèra *	S A
Turrìtis	H A
U.	
Urtìca *	S A B
V.	
Valántia	H A
Valeriàna	H A
Valerianélla	H A
Velèzia	H A
Verbáscum *	G A B
Verbèna *	G A B
Verbesìna	S A
Vernònia	S B
Verónica	H A
Vesicària	H B
Vícia	H A B
Vìola	H A
W.	
Wahlenbérgia *	G A B
Westònia	S A
Wibórgia	H A
Witheríngia	H A
X.	
Xánthium	H A
Xeránthemum	H A
Ximenèsia	S A B
Z.	
Zacíntha	H A
Zèa	T A
Zínnia	T A
Ziziphora	H A
Zœ̀gea	H A
Zórnia	S G A

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

In treating of the cultivation of plants for the flower garden, it is customary to divide them into two classes :—

The First Class, comprehending those Herbaceous Flowers which, from the hardiness of their nature and showy appearance, are well calculated for display in the general or mingled flower-border.

The Second Class, comprising those flowers only which, from their beauty and rarity, are most advantageously cultivated in select flower-beds.

The former will require our first attention.

1. *The Flower-Border.*

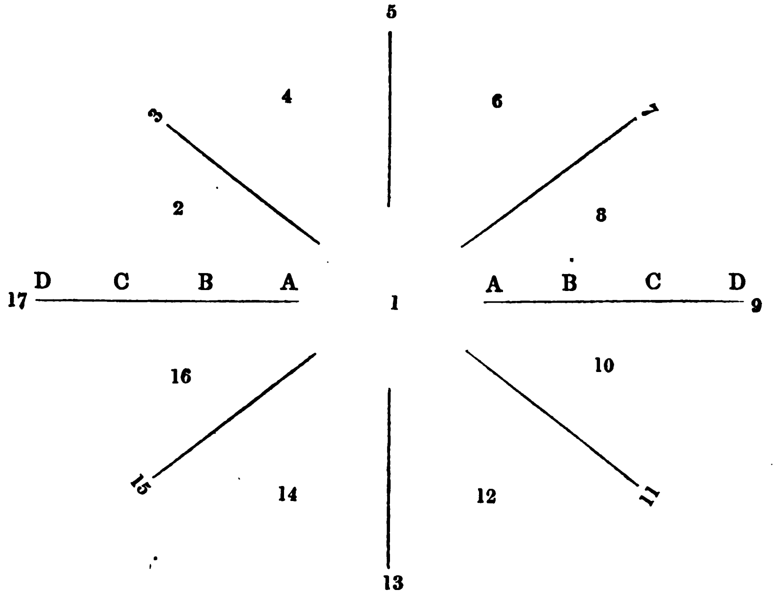
The *form* and *extent* of the flower-border must necessarily depend upon the situation, and the particular taste of the cultivator; but whatever figure is adopted, the preparation of the soil, and the general distribution of the plants, will in every case be the same,—the great desideratum being, a gay assemblage of flowers, so arranged with regard to their respective heights, colours, and periods of flowering, as to produce a brilliant display and constant succession of bloom during the whole of the flowering season. In the choice of a good selection of plants, considerable taste and judgment are required. The following tables will be found to embrace every requisite information;—for the list of plants, and their distribution on the flower-border, we are under considerable obligations to Mr. William Nicol, the intelligent gardener of Newick Place.

The *first column* of each table contains the common name of the plant; in the *second* its systematic name is given. The numbers in the *third column* refer to the corresponding numbers in the diagram, pointing out the situation of the plant in the flower border. The *fourth column* shows the colour of the blossom; while the *fifth* indicates the period of its duration: and the *sixth* its mode of propagation. The following abbreviations are employed in the last column:—C, cuttings; D, division of the plant or root; L, layers; O, offsets; S, seed; Sk., suckers.

2. *Soil, Preparation of the Flower-Border, and general distribution of the Plants.*

Most herbaceous plants will succeed in any common garden soil, provided it is sufficiently light, dry, and mellow. Previously to the time of planting, the whole border should be well trenched, and afterwards the surface raked smooth and even, so as to form a gradual slope or inclination from the centre to the margin of the border. Thus prepared, the centre, fig. 1, diagram, may be occupied by a Lauristine, *Vibúrnum Tìnus*; or, if preferred, one of the following plants:—Japan Quince, *Cydònia japónica;* Azalea, *Azàlea póntica;* Rhododendron, *Rhododéndron pónticum;* Ever-blowing Rose, *Ròsa semperflòrens.*

The general distribution of the plants in the flower-border will be better understood by means of the following diagram.



An imaginary line drawn from the centre to the margin of the border, may be conveniently divided into four parts, constituting four principal divisions, as A, B, C, D. The tallest flowers of the series must be planted in the first division, A; the next in gradation will occupy the second division, B; the same of the third division, C; and so of the fourth division, D; in which the plants of the humblest growth or stature should be planted. The first desideratum is now attained—the proper distribution of the plants according to their respective heights: the second refers to their relative position in the flower border, in connexion with their periods of flowering and colour of their blossoms.

The mere inspection of the following tables will clearly indicate how this is to be effected; one example, by way of illustration, will show their application. On referring to the *first column* of Table I., which contains the tallest plants of the series, we find the common name of the plant inserted, viz. the *Cardinal Flower;* its systematic name follows—*Lobèlia cardinàlis.* The *third column* points out its proper situation in the flower border, fig. 13, division A; but if our example had been taken from the second plant in the last Table, viz.—the *Meadow Saffron,* we should have found a double series of figures in the third column, as 13, 14, which show the Meadow Saffron is to be planted in the margin of the border, *between* the numbers 13, 14, in the diagram. But in reference to our former example, the *fourth column* indicates the colour of the blossom, which is *scarlet.* The *fifth column* points out its probable duration, that is, from *May* to *September;* and the *last column,* its peculiar mode of propagation, viz.—by *cuttings.*

TABLE I.

FIRST DIVISION, A.

English Name.	Systematic Name.	Situation on Flower Border.	Colour of Blossom.	Time of Flowering.	Mode of Propagation.
Cardinal Flower.........	Lobèl*ia* cardinàlis........	13	Scarlet	May Sept.	D
Meadow Rue............	*T*halíctrum aquilegifòlium	15	Purple	May July	D
Tiger-spotted Lily.......	*L*ílium tigrìnum	17	Orange	July Sept.	O
Perennial Flax..........	*L*ìnum perénne	3	Blue	June Aug.	D
Shrubby Œnothera......	*Œ*nothèra fruticòsa......	5	Yellow	June Aug.	D
Entire-leaved Pæony.....	*P*æòn*ia* corállina	7	Red	May June	D
Pyramidal Phlox........	*P*hlóx pyramidàlis	9	Flesh	July Aug.	D
Great-flowered Larkspur..	*D*elphínium grandiflòrum.	11	Purple	June Sept.	D

TABLE II.

SECOND DIVISION, B.

English Name.	Systematic Name.	Situation on Flower Border.	Colour of Blossom.	Time of Flowering.	Mode of Propagation.
Crown Imperial.........	Fritillària imperiàlis	14	Yellow	Mar. April	O
Scarlet Lychnis	*L*y′chnis chalcedónica	16	Red	June July	D
White-flowered Phlox....	*P*hlóx suavèolens	2	White	July Aug.	D
Valerian	*Valeriàna* officinàlis	4	Red	May June	D
Smooth Perennial Lupine.	*L*upìnus perénnis........	6	Blue	May July	D
European Globe Flower...	*Tróllius* europæ̀us........	8	Yellow	May June	D
Clove Pink	Diánthus caryophy′llus ...	10	Red	June Aug.	C
Rose-bay Willow Herb...	Epilòbium angustifòlium..	12	Purple	July Aug.	D

TABLE III.

THIRD DIVISION, C.

English Name.	Systematic Name.	Situation on Flower Border.	Colour of Blossom.	Time of Flowering.	Mode of Propagation.
Anthericum	*P*halángium Liliàgo......	13	White	May June	Sk.
Early-flowering Phlox....	*P*hlóx divaricáta.........	14	Blue	April June	D
Red-flowered Chelone	Chelòne oblìqua	15	Purple	Aug. Oct.	D
Great-flowered Bell Flower	Campánula *p*ersicifòlia ...	16	Blue	June Aug.	D
Wood Anemone.........	*A*nemòne Nemoròsa......	17	White	March May	D
Sweet-scented Tagetes....	*T*agèt*es* lùcida...........	2	Yellow	July Nov.	D
Sweet William Pink.....	Diánthus barbàtus	3	Red	July	C
Venus' Navel Wort......	Omphalòdes vérna.......	4	Blue	Mar. April	D
Scarlet Chelone............	Chelòne barbàta.........	5	Scarlet	June Sept.	D
White-flowered Chelone....	Chelòne glàbra	6	White	Aug. Oct.	D
Fumitory...............	*F*umària lùtea	7	Yellow	June	D
Crimson Cinquefoil	Potentílla atrosanguínea ..	8	Purple	May Sept.	D
Sweet-scented Coltsfoot...	*T*ussilàgo fràgrans	9	White	Jan. March	D
Monkey Flower	*M*ímulus guttàtus	10	Yellow	July Aug.	D
White-flowered Day Lily.	Fúnk*ia* subcordàta	11	White	Aug. Sept.	D
Canadian Columbine	Aquilègia canadénsis	12	Yellow	April May	D

TABLE IV.

FOURTH DIVISION, D.

English Name.	Systematic Name.	Situation on Flower Border.	Colour of Blossom.	Time of Flowering.	Mode of Propagation.
Red Hepatica	Hepática tríloba rùbra	13	Red	Feb. April	D
Meadow Saffron	*C*ólchicum autumnàle	13.14	Purple	Sépt. Oct.	O
Christmas Rose	*H*elléborus nìger	14	Pink	Jan. March	D
Winter Aconite	Eránthis hyemàlis	14.15	Yellow	Feb. March	O
White-flowered Dog's Tooth Violet	Erythrònium Dens cànis	15	White	Feb. March	O
Alpine Wall Flower	Cheiránthus alpìnus	15.16	Yellow	May June	C
Bloody Crane's Bill	*G*erànium sanguìneum	16	Red	June Sept.	D
Cloth of Gold Crocus	*C*ròcus susiànus	16.17	Yellow	Feb. March	O
Star Anemone	*A*nemòne horténsis	17	Var.	April May	D
Blue Hepatica	Hepática tríloba cærùlea	17.2	Blue	Feb. April	D
Woodroof	Aspérula odoràta	2	White	May June	D
Dwarf Gentian	*G*enti*àna* acaúlis	2.3	Blue	March May	D
White Round-leaved Bell Flower	Campánula rotundifólia flor. alb.	3	White	July Aug.	D
Dwarf Œnothera	*Œ*nothèra pùmila	3.4	Yellow	May Sept.	D
Common Snow-drop	Galánthus nivàlis	4	White	Jan. March	O
Heart's-ease	Vìola trícolor	4.5	Purple	May Sept.	D
Soapwort-leaved Gentian	*G*enti*àna* Saponària	5	Blue	Aug. Sept.	D
Doub. Brimstone Primrose	Prímula vulg. plèna sulphùrea	5.6	Yellow	March May	D
Dog's-tooth Violet	Erythrònium Dens cànis	6	Purple	March	O
Double-pale Violet	*V*ìola odoràta pállida plèna	6.7	Blue	March May	D
Saxifrage	*S*axífraga granulàta	7	White	June July	D
Dwarf Bell Flower	Campánula pùmila	7.8	Blue	July Aug.	D
Lancashire Crane's Bill	*G*erànium lancastriénse	8	Purple	April Oct.	D
Party-coloured Crocus	*C*ròcus versícolor	8.9	Var.	Feb. March	O
Common Cyclamen	Cýclamen europæ̀um	9	Red	August	S
Scotch Crocus	*C*ròcus biflòrus	9.10	White	Feb. March	O
Dwarf Iris	*Í*ris pùmila	10	Purple	April May	D
Double Red Primrose	Prímula vulg. pl. rùbra	10.11	Red	March May	D
Double Purple Violet	*V*ìola odoràta purpùrea plèna	11	Purple	March May	D
White Hepatica	Hepática tríloba álba	11.12	White	Feb. April	D
Double-quilled Daisy	*B*éllis perénnis fistulòsa	12	Red	March Aug.	D
Double White Primrose	Prímula vulg. pl. álba	12.13	White	March May	D

PROPAGATION OF PERENNIAL HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

Herbaceous plants may be propagated by the following methods:

1. *By Seed.*—This mode is principally applicable to those kinds that cannot be freely propagated by offsets or cuttings. The general season for sowing is the spring, during the months of March and April, and occasionally the beginning of May; some sorts, however, require sowing in the autumn so late as August or September.

The seeds may be sown either broad-cast and raked in lightly, or in shallow drills lightly covered with mould, from a quarter of an inch to half an inch in thickness, according to the nature of the seed. As soon as the plants have advanced two or three inches in height, they should be planted into nursery-beds six inches apart, or removed at once into the flower-border where they are to remain.

2. *By Cuttings of the Stalks or Side-shoots.*—Some of the more delicate herbaceous plants are propagated in this way, as the Scarlet Lychnis, Wall Flower, and a few others. Young tender shoots are generally taken in June or July, as soon as they are ready, and planted in a shady border composed of sandy loam. Some of the more delicate species require the protection of a hand-glass.

3. *By Suckers or Offsets.*—By far the greater number of herbaceous plants may be propagated in this manner. The offsets or suckers may be carefully detached during the spring months, or early in the summer, and immediately planted either in the flower-border or the nursery department. By pinching off their flower-buds they will flower much stronger the succeeding summer.

4. *By Dividing the Root.*—This is effected by taking up the plants, and dividing them into as many portions as there are separate crowns; or the earth may be partially removed, and as many crowns detached as may be wanted, each section constituting a new plant. This operation may be performed in the spring, or otherwise deferred till the autumn, after the plant has flowered.

5. *By Layers.*—This operation is more strictly applicable to the tree and shrub than herbaceous plants in general, but there are a few that cannot be successfully propagated by any other means, as the double carnation, double red and variegated sweet williams, and some curious varieties of pinks. The operation is generally performed in the months of June and July, just as the plant is beginning to flower. The layers are well rooted in about six weeks or two months from the time of laying, when they must be carefully separated from the parent plant, and disposed of in nursery-beds, or in the flower-border, where they are to remain.

All the species of herbaceous plants which the foregoing Tables embrace, may be readily procured from any of our nursery-gardens. The spring offers the best season for their removal, before the plants are much advanced in growth. Sometimes, however, they are removed in the autumn, after the flowering season is past, from the middle of September to the middle or latter end of November.

In the general management of the flower-border both time and attention are required; the surface must at all times be kept perfectly free from weeds, occasionally dug, and frequently hoed; the taller plants, as they advance in height, must have efficient support afforded them to prevent their receiving injury from the wind and heavy rains; those that assume a straggling growth must be pruned to proper limits, dead leaves and decayed branches removed as soon as discovered, and every attention paid to order, regularity, and neatness.

To fill up vacancies produced by the early flowering of some of the bulbous plants and spring flowers, a few hardy annuals may be sown in circular patches on different parts of the border in the month of March; these must be thinned as they advance in growth, allowing as many of the strongest plants to remain as circumstances may require.

Hardy annual flowers which have small seeds, when sown in open borders and covered slightly with soil, are generally destroyed by drought, for after the seeds have begun to vegetate, and before they have struck root, the influence of the sun and drying winds operating upon the soil and seeds, a failure of crop is frequently the result. To obviate this, Mr. Joseph Harrison, in a communication to the Horticultural Society of London, recommends the inversion of a common flower-pot over the patch of seed, and as soon as they have began to germinate, the pot is raised two or three inches from the ground, and in a few days after entirely removed. By this means the soil is not only kept in a moist state, but the radiation of the heat from the sides of the pot insures a more rapid germination of the seed.

It remains for us now to offer a few remarks upon the cultivation of those choice flowers to which custom has assigned select beds for their individual propagation and display. The form and extent of the beds and general disposition of the flowers must necessarily depend upon contingent circumstances, and the prevailing taste of the cultivator; but when taste in the conception, and ability in the execution, have been happily combined, the effect produced is truly imposing. The authoress of the "Florists' Manual," however, objects to this display of beauty in masses, for in making a comparative estimate between the effect produced by a display of flowers in separate beds and the mingled flower-border, she remarks—"In the formation of that assemblage of flowers which may be distinguished by the term mingled flower-garden, it is essential that the separate parts should, in their appearance, constitute a whole; and this appearance is not incompatible with any form in which the ground may be thrown, if attention be given to the manner of planting. In some gardens, this appearance of a whole is entirely destroyed by the *injudicious taste* of setting apart *distinct borders* for pinks, hepaticas, primulas, or any other favourite kind of flowers; also for different species of bulbs, anemones, ranunculuses, hyacynths, &c. These distinct borders, though beautiful in themselves, break that whole which should always be presented to the eye by the mingled flower-garden, as single beds, containing one species only, form a *blank* before that species produces its flowers, and *a mass of decaying leaves*, when the glow of their petals is no more." To a certain extent these objections are true, for nothing can be more unsightly than a mass of decayed leaves; but this objection may, in a great measure, be obviated by adopting Mr. Nicol's plan of introducing new plants in the room of those that have previously flowered, and thus a succession of bloom and uniformity of effect will be constantly maintained during the whole of the flowering season.

To make ourselves clearly understood, we must again refer to our former diagram, in which figures 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16, may be considered a series of beds circumscribing one common centre, fig. 1.

Thus arranged, they may be disposed of in the following manner:—

The central bed, fig. 1.—A bed of roses, with a border of mignonette.

Fig. 2.—A bed of Lobelias, planted eighteen inches apart, intermixed with Schizánthus pinnàtus; sown in April, and planted out in May.

Fig. 4.—A bed of ranunculuses; these will be ready to be taken up in July, and may be succeeded by heliotropes, *H*eliotròpium peruviànum.

Fig. 6.—A bed of tiger lilies, planted eighteen inches apart. China-asters may be sown in May, and thinned out to proper intervals as they advance in growth.

Fig. 8.—A bed of anemones, succeeded by geraniums.

Fig. 10.—A bed of tiger flowers, Tigridia pavònia; these should be planted out in May a foot apart, sowing at the same time some seeds of the double larkspur.

Fig. 12.—A bed of tulips; these may be taken up in June, and succeeded by clarkias, Clárk*ia* pulchélla, planted a foot apart.

Fig. 14.—A bed of georginas (Dahlias), with a border of mignonette.

Fig. 16.—A bed of fuchsias, with a border of commelinas, Commelìn*a* tuberòsa. The fuchsias must not be pruned till spring; and the commelina, formerly treated as a stove plant, will bear our winters if properly protected by mulching.

The above list comprises many of our choicest flowers, and all the art and skill of the professed florist will be required for their successful cultivation. In the following details, for which we are principally indebted to Mr. Main's 'Florists' Directory,' will be found much useful and practical information on the propagation of a few of the most highly-esteemed florists' flowers.

TULIP.

The varieties of the tulip are exceedingly numerous. They are divided by florists into early and late blowers; and the latter, which are most esteemed, are usually distinguished by the following names:—

1. Bybloems.
2. Primo Baguets.
3. Baguet Rigauts.
4. IncomparableVerports.

The whole of these have white bottoms or grounds.

5. Roses, having white grounds and rose-coloured margins, spots or streaks.
6. Bizards, having yellow bottoms. The general colour of the petal is yellow, with markings or streaks of other tints.

Tulips are propagated from seeds to obtain new varieties, and by offsets for the continuance of the species. They require an airy and sheltered situation. The beds are formed by excavating the earth to the depth of two or three feet; they may be made of any convenient length, and three or four feet in breadth. In the bottom is placed a layer of well-decomposed manure, properly trod in, and the bed filled up with some suitable compost, for which many formulæ are given; Mr. Main, however, considers the following the best:—

Three parts of rich mellow loam; one part of fine leaf mould; one part of decomposed animal manure; and half the latter quantity of sea, river, or white pit sand.

This compost should be collected and thoroughly incorporated several months before it is wanted, turned from time to time, kept in a shady place, and from too much rain. The beginning of November may be considered the proper season for planting the tulip; each bulb is usually placed in a cone of sand about three inches and a half deep, and at the distance of six or seven inches apart. In the distribution of the plants the largest bulbs, or rather the tallest growers, are placed in the middle row; the intermediate next, and the dwarf, or lowest growers, at the sides of the bed. As soon as the points of the leaves appear above ground, a frame and awning should be provided to preserve the plants during the winter, and early in the spring, from the effects of frost, snow, or long-continued rains. Protection also will be required as they advance in growth, and during the whole of the flowering season. To preserve order and neatness among the flowers, green lines are extended parallel with the rows, to which the stems are usually tied with green-coloured worsted. Notwithstanding the greatest care and attention, a bulb will occasionally die, or send up an imperfect flower: to supply these defects, substitutes are selected from the open ground, and removed by means of an instrument called the transplanter; or flowers alone may be put into phials of water which have been previously sunk beneath the surface of the bed in the vacant spaces. The seed-vessels should be removed as the petals drop off, and when the bulbs are taken up they should be gradually dried, and placed in a dry situation. About the end of August they should be carefully examined and divested of their loose outward tunics, dead fibres, and such offsets as can be easily detached: the latter should on no account be rudely torn off, as it would probably prevent the proper development of the future plant.

ANEMONE.

'The anemone is propagated and new varieties are obtained by sowing the seed. This should be chosen from semi-double flowers having the desirable properties of rich colour and fine form. The seed being volatile should be gathered as it ripens, and preserved in a dry place till the month of January, when it should be sown. It requires to be prepared for sowing by being mixed with and well rubbed in sand, to divest it of its downy covering. The seed-bed should be composed entirely of fresh garden mould or loam, from twelve to eighteen inches deep, which has been well aërated to free it from earth-worms and other insects; and for the better security against these, a layer of quicklime, three inches thick, should be laid in the bottom of the bed. To prevent the approach of slugs or worms to the surface, the outskirts of the bed should be frequently sprinkled with lime or salt water. A shallow one-light frame is necessary for the defence and nurture of seedlings. In this, when the soil is settled and levelled, sow the seeds thickly and equally, and press them into the earth with a board or back of a spade.

'The seed should be kept rather moist. While the seeds are vegetating the light should be kept close, and as they swell and force themselves above ground, a slight covering of loam may be sifted on from time to time, till the seeds are hidden. Air must be given on all occasions when the weather permits, as soon as the plants begin to appear, and should the bed become too dry, it must be lightly watered. If the surface appear crusted when the seedlings are rising, it must be cautiously loosened with the point of a stick, to give freedom to the plants. This treatment must be continued till the leaves begin to die off, and when they are quite withered the tubers may be taken up.

'As these small roots are irregular in form, and of a dingy colour, they are not readily found, unless two or three inches of the surface be passed through a fine brass wire sieve, to separate them from the mould. A more expeditious way is by washing the earth from them in water: for this purpose a wide tub is used, the sieve containing the mould and roots, partly immerged in this, is trundled; the earth falls through, leaving the roots to be picked out, dried, and stowed away in a proper place, to be planted in due season. These seedlings, planted in a nursery-bed, will, for the most part, flower the second year; all that are worthless may be discarded, and the best only kept to propagate from, or take a place among the superiors. The finest double varieties are only procurable by a long course of successional sowings from individuals of good colour, and which show a tendency to become double.

'The anemone may also be propagated by dividing the tuber. When this becomes old, it rots in the centre; but as the vital crowns are dispersed over the surface, any portion thereof, however small, containing a crown, if separated and planted, becomes a new plant.

'The "vis inertia," or sleep of the anemone, enables the florist to commence its seasons at any period during the autumn and winter months. Were he to imitate nature closely, he would invariably choose the month of October as the most proper season in this country, for the plants would begin to vegetate before the hardest frosts set in, which is considered as no small security; and although they must brave all the severity of winter, still, if they receive that protection which it is the business of the florist to afford, they will succeed better than if they had an artificial season forced upon them by deferring the planting for two or three months.

'The habits of the anemone, as being a production of the moistest season of the year, seem to point out the soil most congenial to it; viz.—a mellow, rich loam. The success of many cultivators who have published their experience, yields ample proof, if proof were wanting, of the suitableness of such a soil.

'In forming the bed, therefore, the florist has only to loosen the bottom sufficiently deep, about eight inches from the surface; let strong loam and animal manure be mixed, to form the sub-stratum, and on this a surface-layer of lighter loam, to receive the tubers.

'The bed being formed and levelled, drills are drawn across, about five inches asunder, in which the roots are placed, crowns upward, four inches or more apart, according to their size, and covering them as near as possible about two inches deep. Sometimes sand is strewed under and over the tubers, but this is not absolutely necessary.

'If the winter has been mild, and without much frost and snow, and all other circumstances favourable, the plants in the course of the spring will be looking well. In the month of March the bed should be examined, and if the surface has become loose, it should be stirred, and a little fresh loam added and pressed close to the plants. The subsoil should also be examined; and if it appear not sufficiently damp, a good soaking of manured water should be immediately given. It is wrong to wait for indications from the leaves, of a want of water, because leaves attached to a bulb or tuber, show a vigour which does not entirely arise from the state of the soil; and therefore the soil should be examined and treated accordingly. If insects of any kind have taken possession, they should be dislodged. As the plants come forward in bloom, both shading and watering will be required.

'If the weather at this time be fine and dry, the tubers, after flowering, will ripen regularly of themselves; but if cold and wet, it will be necessary to protect the bed from rain, otherwise the tubers will be kept in a state of excitement, and be thereby enfeebled for future exertion. This is a material point in the cultivation of the anemone, and deserves particular attention. It seems that our summer should resemble their own; that is, to commence so as to stop their growth instantaneously, and allow the tubers to ripen in perfect drought. By these means, the leaves will soon begin to change colour, and about a month after the bloom, the roots may be taken up, carefully cleaned, dried, and stored.'

RANUNCULUS.

'There are only a few particulars in which the management of the ranunculus differs from that of the anemone. The first is in preparing the seed for saving, which, instead of being separated by rubbing amongst sand, is scraped from the receptacle with a blunt knife, dividing it so that not two or more may remain together in the husks. The next particular is in the planting; that care be taken not to bury the tubers deeper than an inch and a half. The bed, too, besides the natural tendency of such a compost to settle closely together, should be compacted by the action of the spade, to resist the entrance of air, which appears to be unnecessary to the roots.

'Before, and when coming into bloom, the surface of the bed should be kept pretty solid and moist, by mulching and occasional watering with manured water. Shading will preserve and prolong the beauty of the flowers; and the same treatment to be observed as directed for the anemone.

'Ranunculus tubers increase themselves by viviparous progeny; but the connecting runner between the old and young plants, is usually so short, that they appear as one, and inseparable; this, however, is not the case; if the runner be cut by the point of a knife, neither the old nor young plant will be damaged; and by such means, the kind may be multiplied to an indefinite extent.'

CARNATION.

The varieties of this beautiful flower exceed four hundred in number. They are divided by florists into the three following classes:—

1. Bizarres, characterised by having not less than three colours, in irregular spots or stripes.
2. Flakes, distinguished by having two colours only, and their stripes large, going quite through the leaves.
3. Picotees have a white or yellow ground, spotted or pounced with scarlet, red, purple, or other colours, and are further distinguished by the serrated margins of their petals.

The carnation may be raised from seed, or propagated by cuttings and layers.

Propagation by cuttings or pipings is performed about the end of June, or during the first fortnight in July. They should be chosen from plants having a redundance of shoots, or such shoots as are situated too high on the stem for the process of layering.

Pipings strike most readily under bell or small hand glasses, with a little artificial heat. The pipings are usually planted in pots filled with a proper compost, and placed in the bed, the glasses having been previously fitted on to mark the boundary line. The best compost, according to Mr. Main, is one composed of equal parts of fine sand, loam, leaf mould, and well-decomposed manure from an old hotbed. Pipings are taken from the tops of the shoots, by making a transverse incision immediately below the second joint; the leaves embracing the joint must be carefully stripped off, and the points of the leaves being cut square, the cutting is prepared. The mould in the pots for their reception should be previously watered; and, when somewhat settled, the pipings may be inserted, rather more than half an inch deep, and not too much crowded together. When the space within the glass is filled up, give water with a fine-rosed watering pot, to settle the earth closely to the cuttings; and, as soon as the water is absorbed, cover them with the glass, observing that, wherever they may be placed, whether in a hot or cold frame, or in the open air, they should not be exposed to the direct influence of the sun, nor should any unnecessary moisture be allowed to remain within the glass.

Propagation by layers is more certain than by cuttings, and is the most common method pursued, especially with the choicer sorts. The usual time is when the plants are in full flower, or immediately afterwards. Choose the shoots which are most conveniently placed for layering; trim off the leaves, except those at the extremity, which only require their ends shortened, as directed, for pipings; then, clearing the surface of the pot or border, and stirring it up a little, lay round the plants an addition of fine fresh compost of sufficient thickness to receive the layers. A bundle of little hooked sticks, about five inches long, should be previously got ready—those made from the stalks of fern will answer the purpose; a thin, keen penknife is most convenient for making the incisions; lifting up the shoot with one hand, and bending it towards the stem of the plant, enter the knife about a quarter of an inch below the second joint from the top, sloping the edge inwards and upwards, so as to divide the shoot and joint up the middle, nearly as far as the joint above; the knife is withdrawn, and the small portion of the stem attached to and below the severed joint of the tongue, is next cut off horizontally, close below, not into the joint. The bottom part of the layer is then to be fixed down close upon the surface by a hook placed just behind the incision, and the extremity raised rather upright, so that the tongue may be separated some little distance from that part of the stem whence it has been cut, propping the extremity securely by pressing the earth closely about it. The shoots being fragile, and especially after incision is made, they are easily broken, so that they require very gentle handling while fixing them in due position.

Many layers are lost, or prevented from striking kindly, by being covered too deep. The end of the tongue, from whence the new roots principally proceed, should not be more than about half an inch beneath the surface. This circumstance should be particularly attended to in the treatment of carnation layers and cuttings, as well as almost all other plants propagated by such means.

While layers are in progress the only attention they require is to see that they keep steady in their places, that they do not get too dry, nor the excised part become too much exposed to the air.

Should the weather and all other circumstances prove favourable, the layers and cuttings will be sufficiently rooted to be potted in six or seven weeks. Pots, forty-eight to the cast, will be large enough to receive three cuttings or layers in each. These pots being drained, and nearly filled with compost, the cuttings are carefully raised with a pointed stick, or small iron spud, and placed at equal distances round the outside, covered in with compost, and well shaken or lightly pressed down securely in the pot, leaving the surface half an inch below the rim to receive waterings. The layers are cut from their stools just above where the incisions were made, and planted in pots. The young plants, after being duly watered, are removed to a shady situation, where, however, they can receive all the advantages of free air, morning sun, regular watering, and defence from worms, insects, hares, and rabbits. Here they remain to establish themselves in the pots, till the season renders their removal to their winter quarters necessary.

About the middle of March, and especially if the weather be favourable, preparations should be made for shifting the plants into their flowering pots. Any time between this period and the 10th of April is a good season. The ordinary sized pots, for this purpose, are those called sixteens; and if the plants be strong, even twelves are not too large. These sizes are chosen in order that full room may be had for layering. The potting-board and compost being ready, put the draining shells or shards over the holes in the bottoms of the pots; cover these with a handful or two of rough nodules that do not pass the sieve or screen, then fill up the pots as far as is necessary to allow for the reception of the plants, with a suitable compost. Mr. Main recommends a mixture of three barrowsful of loam, two of well-decomposed animal manure, and one of drift, sea, or river sand. These mixed together in September, turned several times during the winter, and sifted or screened previous to the potting season, is all the preparation necessary. This is nearly what Mr. Hogg recommends; but in November, he adds about half a barrowful of newly-slaked lime, and early in the spring two or three pounds of common salt. Both these substances are particularly useful to kill or drive worms or slugs from the compost, which is of the most material consequence in the culture of a plant that is at all seasons the prey of snails and slugs. 'High-coloured bizarres,' according to Mr. Cornfield, 'flower well in a soil composed of two-thirds fresh sandy loam, and one-third decomposed animal manure. Scarlet, rose, or purple flakes require equal parts of maiden loam and animal manure.'

The plants, whether in pairs, threes, or fours, are turned out of the small pots, leaving the balls entire, only taking away a little of the top and bottom; place each ball in the middle of a large pot, very little deeper than it was before; fill up round with the sifted compost, striking the pot several times on the ground or potting-board to settle the contents equally and compactly, giving water immediately; after being potted they should be removed to some convenient airy place, till they are sufficiently advanced to be set on the flowering stage. Some cultivators place them on this stage at once, and erect an awning over them when necessary. During the ensuing period, the plants send forth their flower stems; and as soon as they have risen so as to be in danger of falling, or being broken by the wind, they should be supported by small sticks placed in the centre of the pots, to which the stems must be neatly and securely tied.

When the flower buds appear, two or three only should be suffered to blow; the rest, with any side shoots, may be displaced as soon as they come forth. The plants should be freely supplied with water, and manured water should be used if the foliage be not of a deep luxuriant green.

The beauty and perfect development of the flower depend upon certain peculiar modes of practice known only to professed florists. To insure a handsome display of blossom, it will be necessary to attend to the following directions:—As soon as the calyx begins to expand, fix a band of bass or waxed thread round its middle, this is to prevent the calyx bursting irregularly; and as it naturally opens by its clefts parting from the top downwards, should one side incline to burst faster than the other, the cleft or clefts on the opposite side should be opened by the point of a penknife, to give freedom to the petals to expand themselves equally. As some flowers expand before the rest, their development may be retarded by fixing on the flower-stick, just above the buds, funnel-shaped pasteboard shades.

When the flowers are in blossom they will require additional support to keep them in due form. Circular pieces of card-board, of an appropriate colour, and about two inches and a half in diameter, should be cut so as to surround the bud immediately behind the spreading petals of the corolla. These cards are made with a hole in the centre large enough to fit the calyx, and that they may be conveniently fixed on, a slit is made from the centre to the circumference. But an improved card is made by first dividing the circumference into six equal parts, which are marked: between the opposite points or marks, cuts are made through the centre, but not carried out to the circumference, except at one place to admit the stem; a margin nearly an inch wide being left round the card. When it is put on, the stem below the bud is first admitted, and by raising the card to its place, the angular points meeting at the centre, give way outwards, and being elastic, firmly embrace the lower part of the bud, which keeps it in its place.

In dressing a show flower another manipulation is performed by arranging the petals themselves, pulling out those that are bad coloured, or redundant, and placing the rest in regular order. The judicious performance of this operation is a rare accomplishment, and exercised adroitly but by few.

The flowers, when full-blown, are too heavy to be properly supported by their slender peduncles, and as they should also be gracefully disposed to meet the eye of the spectator, small pieces of brass or copper wire, about three or four inches in length, twisted in a spiral direction, should be inserted in the support, to secure the flowers in the desired position.

Carnations continue in bloom about three weeks, and as they become rather enfeebled under the confinement of the awning, they should be restored to full air and light as soon as their beauty is over.

DAHLIA.

The Georgina, or Dahlia, is a splendid autumnal flower, and few cottage-gardens are now to be found without possessing this universal favorite; its cultivation is nearly as easy as that of the potatoe; it may be planted in the open air in March or April, when all danger of severe frosts is over; and in the autumn, when the flowering season is past, the tubers should be taken up and carefully preserved from the frost by placing them in dry sand, or they may be properly covered with straw and mould, in the same manner as potatoes are preserved. This mode of cultivation is only applicable to the common garden; but in the flower-bed, where an early display of blossom is desirable, the old roots should be placed about the first week in February in a hot-bed, with a moderate heat, or in a mushroom-house or hot-house, covered with sand or fine-sifted rotten tanner's bark; in the latter case the plants will attain the height of two or three feet by the period for planting them in the open air. As soon as the plants have advanced about four or six inches in height, they are to be taken out of the bark, and the roots, if required, may be divided. When it is desirable to increase the sorts every shoot but one may be cut off close to the old root, and inserted in pots filled with light sandy soil, placing them round the sides; the pots may be placed within a hot-bed frame, when the plants will strike root in six or eight days.

Cuttings are usually taken from beneath a joint, in the upper part of the shoot, but a much better way is to cut off the shoots close to the old roots, for cuttings thus made will strike much more freely than by the former mode. As soon as the cuttings have taken root they should be transplanted into separate pots, filled with light rich soil, and kept sheltered until they are eight or ten inches high, when they may be removed to an airy situation where they can be protected if required.

New varieties are raised from seed, and with a view to raise the best and particular kinds, recourse must be had to artificial impregnation; this is accomplished by conveying the farina from one flower to another, by means of a small pointed camel's hair pencil. If it be desirable to improve a handsome compact flower in colour and size, the farina must be taken from one of the colour and form desired, and it may nearly be calculated what description the mixture of any two sorts will produce. The flowers intended for impregnation must be covered with a fine gauze bag, a day or two before the florets expand. When the first and second tier of florets are expanded, impregnate them, and retain the gauze bag over them a week longer. The flowers operated upon may be marked with a small tally. In collecting the seed in autumn gather only the two tiers; the seeds from the outside tiers are always the finest and ripen best. The use of the bag is to prevent any impregnation from bees.

When any flower is semidouble, it should be removed, and no farina taken from it, nor should it be saved for seed.

The seed may be sown about the 1st of February and placed in a hot-bed frame, and when the plants are sufficiently strong for transplanting, they may be removed into small pots, one in each pot, and kept in a green-house or cool frame, and as soon as danger from frost is over, which is seldom before the end of May, they may be planted in a strong loamy soil, in the open air. The border should be well manured every spring before planting, and at the same time about an equal part of good fresh soil should be added; in this they flower most profusely, particularly the plants raised from cuttings; these do not grow so vigorously as the plants with old roots, but the flowers are far more abundant and compact.

The plan of training the plants to a fence appears a good method of securing them, for when tied up to stakes the wind frequently twists the plants and destroys their tops, but the former mode secures them against all winds, and exhibits the flowers to the greatest advantage; three or four stakes placed angularly round the plant, and the stems tied to them, will also answer the purpose.

When the blooming season is near its close, about four inches thick of rotten bark, or leaf soil, should be laid over the roots, and for two feet round the stem of each plant; this is done to prevent the crown of the plant being damaged by sharp and sudden frosts.

The roots should be taken up, if possible, on a dry windy day, shaking off the soil carefully, so as not to twist the roots, and removed to an airy situation in a shed, there placed singly over the floor or shelves, till the soil remaining on the roots is dry, and when perfectly dry to be laid on shelves secure from damp or frost, and covered with dry sifted tan, or dry sand; so managed, they will keep perfectly sound and fresh. Care must be taken that whatever is used for covering with be completely dry.

CAPE BULBS.

The Gladìolus—I′xia—Watsònia,—and many other bulbous plants included under the natural order Irídeæ, may be successfully cultivated in the open air, if planted in a light sandy soil, under the protection of a wall or fence, having a southern aspect. Mr. Sweet recommends planting them from five to eight inches deep, in beds composed of equal proportions of light rich loam, peat, and sand, and in severe weather they may be covered with old tan or dry litter, or protected by a mat; by this treatment they will flower much stronger than if grown in pots, and may be readily increased by offsets from the bulbs or by seeds.

THE ROSE.

The rose, either on account of its beauty, fragrance, and adaptation to every soil and situation, or from the many pleasing associations with which it is connected, has ever been esteemed a favourite. The more gaudy flowers of the parterre have, in succession, had their admirers, and delighted for a season the eye of their votaries; but, existing merely as the children of art, they have each been swept away by the caprice of fashion, while the rose, the child of nature, has, from the remotest antiquity, uniformly found a place in every garden, and is equally the delight and ornament of the palace and the cottage. Although the varieties of the rose are exceedingly numerous, but few sorts have been cultivated till within the last forty years, since which period a great number of beautiful varieties have been raised from seed on the Continent; and, in this country, upwards of 300 new varieties, chiefly from the *R. spinosissima*, or Scotch rose, have been produced. Some of these, however, so nearly resemble each other, that many persons have doubted whether they are distinct varieties, or whether the trifling distinction which does exist, merely arises from soil and situation. However this may be, the distinction among many of the French roses is so trifling, as scarcely to be discernible; and most judges have come to the conclusion that there does not really exist more than about 500 distinct varieties.

The rose thrives best in a rich, strong, loamy soil, and is generally propagated by layers, when the true sorts are intended to be preserved.

The *Banksiæ*, *Noisette*, and *Rosa indica*, with its varieties, are propagated by cuttings. The Provence, or cabbage-rose, may be increased by suckers; and when standards, or a variety of coloured flowers, upon the same tree are required, then budding or grafting must be had recourse to.

Propagation by seed is practised where new varieties are wanted: the seeds are usually sown about the latter end of February, and will come up about the middle of July;—the young seedlings may be separately planted out the following spring.

The operation of layering is thus performed; about the beginning of July, just when the tree is coming into flower, being provided with a sharp knife, and a few hooked pegs, commence by taking hold of the shoot intended to be layered, and making an incision just below the bud, on the upper side of the branch, pass the knife half way up to the next bud; then give the branch a slight twist, that the part so cut may rest upon the soil, fix in the peg, to hold the layer in its place, and cover it up with soil, to about the depth of two inches. The custom of layering without the incision, so greatly retards the striking of the roots, that frequently they cannot be detached from the stools till the following spring; whereas, if the incision be made, they will be ready, in favourable seasons, in two or three months.

Cuttings, planted in leaf mould and light loam, in the month of May, and placed in a northern aspect, under a hand-glass, strike root readily, and may be potted off in the autumn. There are very few, except the China rose and its varieties, that succeed by this mode of propagation.

Suckers.—All the common varieties admit of being propagated by suckers or by division of the root.

Budding is usually performed in the month of July, and by this operation it is supposed that the flowers are rendered more brilliant and durable. Although tolerable success may attend the operation when performed in July, some prefer delaying it until the beginning of August, as by this method the buds will remain dormant during the winter, and will produce more vigorous shoots the following spring than those which were budded at an earlier period—the latter being liable to be injured by severe frosts, from the imperfect ripening of their young wood, before the winter season commences.

The common dog-rose, transplanted from copses and hedges, any time from the middle of October to the end of November, furnishes the best stocks for standard roses. In making a selection, those should be preferred which are straight and vigorous, and they should be headed down at the time of transplanting to the height required. In the spring, when they begin to shoot, the superfluous buds should be removed, leaving only three or four at the top to form the head of the tree.

As the summer advances, the stocks will require to be staked, and constant attention must be paid to disbudding, and to the regulation of the young shoots, by occasionally pinching off their tops. Early in July the thorns in those parts of the young wood, where it is designed to make incisions for the buds, should be removed. Budding on the young wood is recommended, because, by putting three or four buds on as many young shoots, a handsome head will be obtained sooner than by any other method; but if these shoots should be too slender, the operation may be performed upon the old wood when the bark separates freely; for, if the bark does not rise with facility, owing to a deficiency of sap, there will be considerable trouble in inserting the bud at all; and should that difficulty be overcome, the pains would even then be lost, for the bud would almost certainly perish from want of sufficient sap to nourish it.

In arid situations, or in dry summers, watering the stocks copiously, for two or three weeks previous to budding them, will give strength to their shoots, and ensure the bark rising freely; which latter point is very essential towards obtaining complete success.

In preparing the bud, it is unnecessary to adhere to the common practice of removing the bit of wood attached to the bark, which is taken along with it from the scion. Omitting to do this saves much trouble, and the unfailing success attending the mode has been established and confirmed by the results of repeated trials. Cloudy weather, or the evening, should be chosen for inserting the buds—an operation which ought never to be attempted under a hot sun, or during cold east or north-east winds. ‘The rose may be budded *in spring* with complete success, if the buds are extracted with a small portion of wood adhering to them. For this purpose, scions are cut before winter, and stuck into the ground till spring, when the bark of the stock will run. To prepare the bud, a transverse incision is made in the wood, a little below an eye, which incision is met by a longer cut downwards, commencing at a short distance above the eye, care being taken that a portion of wood is removed with the bark. This bud is inserted into the bark of the stock, which is cut like an *inverted* ⊥; the horizontal edges of this cut in the stock and of the bud must be brought into the most perfect contact with each other, and then bound with water-proof bass, without, however, applying grafting-clay. Eight days after the insertion of the bud, the stock is pruned down to the branch, which is immediately above the opposite side, and this branch is stopped by being cut down to two or three eyes; all the side wood is destroyed, and when the bud has pushed its fifth leaf, it is compelled to branch by pinching its extremity, and will then flower in September of the same year.

‘The rose may be budded in the spring without waiting till the bark separates, by placing the bud, with some wood on it, in a niche made in the stock, similar to what would be formed by taking an eye for budding from it in the manner above described, and into which it is fitted exactly with a slight pressure. It is recommended to make the cut for the niche where there is already a bud on the stock; when placed, the bud is then bound with bass, and covered with mastic, made of Burgundy pitch, white wax, and boiled turpentine, with a little size, if necessary. Common cotton tape, rather more than the eighth of an inch wide, answers better than bass for ligatures; it may be procured at a trifling expense, and is more pleasant and convenient for use.

‘*Roses may be propagated by grafting* as successfully as by budding. In Flanders, cleft-grafting is adopted, and care taken that the scion is of the same diameter as the stock, or the cleft in the stock made sufficiently near one side of the cross section, that the bark of the scion may fit the stock on both sides. This mode is adopted for grafting one sort of garden rose upon another. In grafting upon the dog-rose, the same practice is followed, with this addition, that a shoulder is very often made to the scion, so that it may rest with greater firmness upon the stock, such stocks being often employed as standards, and therefore more exposed to wind. The grafts are tied with fine bass, made water-proof, by passing it first through a solution of white soap, and next through one of alum, a neutral compound being thereby formed, insoluble in water. The ligature is covered with a coat of marly clay, mixed with slaked lime, and moistened with white of eggs, beat up with four or five parts of water, and the composition is usually applied with a brush. In this country, where the summers are not quite so hot as in Flanders, common grafting-clay may be used.

'*In pruning roses* of every kind, the shoots are annually shortened to nine inches; this process rendering the tree highly productive of wood and flowers. The operation is performed about the end of January, and all the wood of four years' growth entirely cut out. To retard the blooming season, and to cause roses to flower in the autumn, they are pruned back in the spring as soon as the flower-buds can be discovered; and these not being renewed till late in the autumn, the flowering season is considerably prolonged.'—Dr. VAN MONS, *Hort. Trans.* vol. vi.

The rose is much infested with insects, particularly the *Aphis Rosæ*, which, however, may easily be destroyed if the trees are in a house, by fumigating with tobacco, or if in the open air, by making a solution of quick lime, soot, and water, in the proportion of one peck of each to ten gallons of water:—after being well stirred together, and left standing until the water has become quite clear, take it out with a watering-pot, and mix with it about one-sixth of strong tobacco-water, which, if applied to the roses with a syringe, will effectually destroy the *Aphides*, and generally the larvæ of other insects, which roll themselves up in the leaves and buds of the flowers.

In conclusion we may be permitted to advert to a question sometimes asked,—What is the use of flowers? For ourselves, we envy not the mind that could suggest such an interrogatory; the soul cannot sympathise with one whose ideas of utility are centred all in self, and whose heart is inaccessible to the choicest gifts of nature. 'What a desolate place,' beautifully observes a modern writer, 'would be a world without a flower! It would be as a face without a smile,—a feast without a welcome. Think of a world without flowers,—of a childhood that loves them not,—of a soul that has no sense of the beautiful,—of a virtue that is driven and not attracted, founded on the meanness of calculation, measuring out its obedience, grudging its generosity, thinking only of its visible and tangible rewards; think of a state of society in which there is no love of beauty, or elegance, or ornament; and then may be seen and felt the utility of ornament, the substance of decoration, the sublimity of beauty, the USEFULNESS OF FLOWERS.'

FINIS.

CHARACTER GIVEN TO THE FIRST EDITION OF
BAXTER'S LIBRARY OF
AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE.

The following Reviews and Letters are only few compared with the number received by the publisher, but are deemed sufficient to prove the worth and utility of the work, which has now undergone very great improvements.
Price 35s. to Subscribers.

Extract from the Farmer's Journal, March 14, 1831.

"Baxter's Library of Agricultural and Horticultural Knowledge.—We regret that the constant round of important subjects of which the present eventful times keep up so prodigal a supply, should have till now prevented us from examining this interesting Work, lately published by Mr. Baxter, of Lewes. It is a handsome large octavo volume, containing 600 pages, of good type, and illustrated with numerous plates; among the latter we were pleased to find a beautiful engraving of the venerable Mr. Ellman. It always affords us sincere pleasure to meet with honourable records of men, who, like him, have rendered such really useful service to their country; not that this gentleman's reputation needs these public testimonials, for his name will descend to posterity with the invaluable breed of animals that owe their perfection to his long and indefatigable exertions; and the superior excellence of the South-down Sheep will form Mr. Ellman's most solid and lasting monument of fame. We perceive with pleasure, by Mr. Ellman's contributions to this volume, that although he has now retired from practical Agriculture to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate* to which he is so well entitled, he yet continues to give the public the benefit of his valuable experience, and we trust this instance will not be the last. We are happy to find that this work was so well supported, not only by a numerous and distinguished list of subscribers, but also by the assistance and communications of eminent individuals, for which see the last page of these Extracts.

It is scarcely necessary to say, that the contributions of these gentlemen are sufficient alone to insure to the work the patronage of the Agricultural public. Among the most interesting articles will be found those on Botany by Dr. Epps, on Grasses by Mr Sinclair, (illustrated with engravings of the different grasses, and forming an excellent compendium to many practical parts of his valuable Gramineus Woburnensis) on insects by Mr. Rennie, Agricultural Chemistry by Mr. G. W. Johnson, Salt by Mr. C. W. Johnson, Sheep we need scarcely say by Mr. Ellman, Neat Cattle, the Horse, and many others. We are glad to find by the Publisher's preface that he intends to present gratuitously an appendix containing "such alterations and additions as his numerous readers may suggest." This will be an excellent method of improving the work, for although we can confidently recommend it to the public, it could not be expected that it should, on its first appearance, be exempt from errors and omissions, a thing next to impossible in a volume embracing such an extensive range of important subjects, and which can probably be remedied in no way so efficiently as by the plan intended to be pursued by Mr. Baxter. We regret that we have not room for a more detailed description of this work, or to give some extracts from it, but we shall take the first opportunity of doing so when the press of public matters is somewhat diminished."

"Several similar instances of the successful use of salt and saltpetre may be seen in Baxter's 'Library of Agricultural Knowledge,' lately published—a practical work, invaluable to the farmer. I would particularly recommend to the perusal of every agriculturist the Chapter on Sheep, written by Mr. Ellman, of Glynde."

A Letter from J. M. Cripps, Esq.,

President of the Brighton and Sussex Horticultural Society, who, as a Landholder, has been indefatigable in promoting the interest both of Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits:—

Novington, Jan. 5, 1831.
To Mr. Baxter, Publisher, Lewes.

Sir,

When I subscribed to your Library of Agricultural and Horticultural Knowledge, I did it more out of compliment to you, than ever expecting to derive much knowledge or information from it, considering that it would merely be a work gleaned from different authors, and not containing much original information,—however, since I have had the Work, and read it with the greatest attention, I feel it due to you, as the Publisher, to state that I have never read a work containing more useful knowledge.

Upon Sheep it is perhaps the best work that has ever been written, also excellent upon horses and Poultry. The articles upon Grasses and Rotation of Crops have also excited my attention, and I have read them with much pleasure, I must not particularize any more, for the whole is worthy of commendation, and I congratulate you upon being the publisher of so useful a work; an Index is the only thing wanting, which I understand you mean to give to the Subscribers when arranged.

To every one who wishes information upon Agriculture and Horticulture, I have no hesitation in saying that this Work will most abundantly supply them.

Wishing you every success in the publication,

I am, Your's faithfully,
J. M. CRIPPS.

His Majesty's Private Secretary's Letter.

Brighton, Sept. 24th, 1830.

SIR,

I have submitted your letter and enclosures to the King, and have been honored with his Majesty's commands, to acquaint his Librarian, Doctor M. Michels, that his Majesty has consented to patronize the work you have in the press, entitled, "The Library of Agricultural and Horticultural Knowledge," and has desired that a copy of the work you are now republishing, "The History of the Antiquities of Lewes, &c." may be purchased for his Library.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obedient Servant.
H. TAYLOR.

After His Majesty had received the Work on Agriculture, he requested Sir Herbert Taylor to write to Mr. Baxter, and to express his entire approbation of the work, and that he had felt great pleasure in the perusal of it.

A Letter from Sir John Sinclair, Bart.,

Who has devoted a long and useful life in the pursuits of Agriculture, &c.

133, George Street, Edinburgh,
7th July, 1831.

Sir,

I am very glad to find that your Work on Agriculture is going on so prosperously.—It contains much valuable practical information, and it is very desirable that the attention of Farmers should be directed to Works of so useful a description.

Wishing you success,
I remain, Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
JOHN SINCLAIR.

From the Monmouthshire Merlin, April 2nd, 1831.

"The press of Assize intelligence has this week prevented us from noticing at length a *most valuable work*, which has lately come under our notice, entitled 'Baxter's Library of Agricultural and Horticultural Knowledge. It is published in one volume, and may be had of all Booksellers. In some of our future numbers, we shall give extracts from the work, which we have read, and which we have no hesitation in pronouncing one of the most useful books that have ever appeared on the different subjects, of which it professes to treat."

Extract from the Brighton Gazettee, Feb. 17, 1831.

"Our much respected Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Egremont, visited Lewes on the market day. His Lordship appeared to enjoy good health; we have not seen him look better for many years. The Noble Earl visited Mr. Baxter, the publisher, and purchased several copies of his new work, the Library of Agricultural and Horticultural Knowledge. His Lordship, who is an original subscriber to this work, expressed the highest opinion in its favour, having read it carefully, and being thereby enabled to bear testimony of its great general utility."

From the Brighton Gazette, June 11, 1831.

LIBRARY OF AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE. Baxter; Lewes, 1830.

THIS beautiful work is got up in a style creditable to all concerned in it, and highly honourable to the talents of the Editor. It contains a full account of every subject connected with agricultural and horticultural pursuits, and is written in an easy, but elegant style. The ability displayed in the volume must not only insure it a ready sale, but render it also a standard work; for it is unquestionably far superior to any thing of the kind which has been published. Very appropriately, a portrait of Mr. Ellman, a gentleman to whom all agriculturists are so much indebted, is prefixed to the volume; and we are happy to learn that the patronage which the long list of distinguished subscribers proves it to have received, is such as to call for a second edition, which will shortly be published. It has been justly remarked that notwithstanding the many works which are daily and hourly issuing from the press on almost every subject, still it was felt by agriculturists that a work was wanted, in which was condensed into a convenient, cheap, yet comprehensive form, all the knowledge scattered through the pages of the various Journals devoted to agricultural pursuits, together with the experiments of the many practical men in the various counties of England, who, themselves, might be unwilling to publish the results of their experience. This want Mr. Baxter has supplied by his Library of Agricultural and Horticultural Knowledge, the contents of which are so valuable that we shall by no means confine ourselves to the extracts that we now give, but shall continue, from time to time, to recur to it, as our space and opportunity will permit

From the Literary Gazette.

It is a plain practical Work, and we have no doubt of its very general and well-deserved success, &c.

From the Brighton Guardian, July 6, 1831.

Baxter's Library of Agricultural and Horticultural Knowledge. 1 Vol. Embellished with a portrait of John Ellman, Esq. Lewes, 1831.

"It is always a pleasure to recommend useful works, from whatever quarter they may proceed; but it is more particularly gratifying when they emanate from our immediate neighbourhood.

"It is a book that all country gentlemen and farmers should possess, as it contains many good articles on domestic as well as rural economy. The subjects are arranged alphabetically, and thus we may proceed from Botany to Brewing, from Currant to Dairy, &c. It contains an excellent article on the cultivation of the Natural Grasses, by George Sinclair, F.L.S., F.H.S."

From Mr. Wm. Gibbs, Nurseryman.

Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield,
2nd September, 1831.

Sir,—I feel it my duty towards you, to affirm that your Library of Agricultural and Horticultural Knowledge, to which I was a Subscriber, has certainly been of assistance to me; the very practicable and masterly manner in which Forest and Fruit Trees are treated upon, is greatly to be recommended, and few can read it without deriving great Information. The talent and industry displayed throughout the pages, will, I have no doubt, cause the Work to be received by all intelligent Horticulturists as a valuable reference Book, as in my opinion, it certainly posesses more useful knowledge on the subjects on which it treats, than any other publication extant.—Wishing it every success,

I remain your obedient Servant,
Wm. GIBBS, Foreman.

To Mr. Baxter, Publisher, Lewes.

From Mr. Robson, Steward to Sir H. Featherstonehaugh, Bart.

Up Park, July 19, 1831.

Sir,

The Copies of your "Library of Agricultural and Horticultural Knowledge," which I requested your Son to leave with me, while here, to show to my Friends, are nearly all taken away by them, and I soon shall require more, as they are all very anxious to have a Copy, I have nearly read the work through, and I have every reason to recommend it strongly to the Agriculturists of England, especially in times like the present, when every exertion is necessary to be used by the Farmer, and when the knowledge of practical facts is so highly important. You seem to be aware of this, for I find you have concentrated the greatest practical talent, in your work, to meet the general wants. I shall not at present dilate on the merits of any particular subjects in your work, but merely state that taken as a whole, it is calculated to be of the greatest utility to those who will take the trouble to read. And it is with pleasure that I have observed that those ignorant prejudices that have so long prevented the Science of Agriculture from making more rapid strides are fast removing. In concluding, I feel highly gratified with the work to which I became a Subscriber, and shall feel it a duty due to you, to recommend it to all my Brother Farmers.

Your obedient Servant, JOHN ROBSON.

N.B.—I shall send you some additional valuable information for your Second Edition.

From the Brighton Herald.

In concluding we most strongly recommend the Work to Agriculturists, as being one of the best and most experienced Works of the present day, &c.

From the Iris.

There is no work on Agriculture, with which we are acquainted, equals the Library of Agricultural and Horticultural Knowledge. There is no subject in Agriculture but is fully treated upon by the first writers of the day, &c.

☞ The Proprietor of this Work has many more testimonies in its favor, but space will not allow their insertion in this.

The Farmers of Great Britain

Are respectfully informed that the Twenty-fifth Edition of **Baxter's Farmers' Account Book** is now published. The simple plan which is adopted throughout the arrangement, is such as has secured for upwards of twenty years, the most flattering testimonies of its great utility. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., Mr. Malcolm, and other eminent Agriculturists, and various Reviewers give their strong recommendation for its adoption to their fellow Farmers. It is published in 3 parts, bound together, price £1 1s. or in parts separately, 7s. 6d. each. Part 1. Work-people's Book; part 2. Stock Book; part 3. Ledger, Cash Book, &c.

The whole accounts of a Farm can be kept by the occupier with little or no trouble, a few hours devoted to them during the week, is sufficient to gain the profits and loss in each department. The Account Book is greatly employed by the Farmers in the Southern Counties of England, in Norfolk and Suffolk, and in Scotland. It can be procured of any Bookseller in the United Kingdom; of whom also may be had.

Baxter's Parish Account Books, viz. Overseers Paupers Ledger, folio, £2 2s. General Vestry Book, £1 12s. 6d. Collecting Book, 7s. 6d. Weekly Pay List, £1 12s. 6d. Parish Ledger, &c.

In the Press.—The History and Antiquities of Sussex, on demy and royal quarto, with Plates.

A few copies remaining of the History and Antiquities of Lewes and its Vicinity, 2 quarto vols. with Plates, £4 4s. (For Baxter's other Publications see his Catalogue. Orders for the above addressed to Mr. Baxter, Publisher, Lewes, will be punctually attended to.

Bedford Conservatory,

No. 1, on the Terrace, Covent Garden Market, (fronting Great Russell Street.)

CORMACK, SON, AND SINCLAIR,

Respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry, that their spacious Conservatory situate on the Piazza side of the Terrace, is now open, with a general and superb collection of Exotic and Indigenous Plants in bloom, which are constantly on sale at the same low terms as they can be purchased for at the Nurseries where they are raised; and that their Seed Shop contiguous to it, is well stocked with articles of the best description.

Orders for Grass Seeds, adapted to soils of every quality, for permanent pasture, and the alternate husbandry, as recommended in the "*Hortus gramineus woburnensis*," carefully executed for prompt payment, having already supplied to the extent of near 7000 acres with the greatest success. Mr. Sinclair, will, with pleasure attend to any enquiries on the subject. See the article Grasses in this Work, by Mr. Sinclair.

N. B. There are four approaches to the Terrace, viz. one at each end, and one at each side of the centre of the avenue.

VALUABLE DOMESTIC INSTRUMENTS.

Experienced and scientific persons having satisfied themselves of the utility of the various patent articles, manufactured by

Mr. JOHN READ,

The inventor, respectfully solicits public attention to the merits of the following instruments:

The Veterinary Syringe, the Horticultural Tobacco Fumigator, the Garden Syringe, the Self-injecting Lavement Apparatus, the Stomach Pump, the Improved Steam Inhaler, the Flexible Hearing Trumpet.

The before mentioned instruments are manufactured and sold by J. Read, 35, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, where they may be inspected, or explanations obtained gratis, or sent to any part of the Kingdom, upon application, by letter, post free.

N. B.—J. READ, is sole Agent in London, for ADAMS' PATENT TRUSS, which is made on an entirely new principle, by which the degree of pressure may be encreased or diminished, at pleasure combining comfort with security. It is the best instrument of the kind, for Congenital Herniæ, that has yet been invented, and may be applied to new-born Infants. It may also be procured at Mr. Adams' Manufactory, Oldbury, near Birmingham.